The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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VOL. II. No 493. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED...1 16 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th.
Doors open at Half-past Seven; Performances to commence at Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1860,
The Performances will commence with Mrs. Centlivre's Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled
THE WONDER A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
Don Felix - Mr Charles Kean
Colonel Briton - Mr J F Cathcart
Frederick - Mr G Everett
Donna Violante - Mrs Charles Kean
Donna Isabella - Miss Chapman
Flora - Miss N. Chapman.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.
Sir Mark Chase - Mr Granby
Fixture - Mr H Barfoot
Maria Darlington - Mrs W Baynham
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d.
No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE
Fourth appearance of the Juvenile and Versatile Actor, Mr. WYBERT ROUSBY.
On this THURSDAY EVENING, 29th November, 1860, The performances will commence with the historical Drama (in three acts), entitled
THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.
Gaston - Mr Wybert Rousby.
D'Aubigne - Mr G Vincent.
Marie D'Ostanges - Miss S Miles.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
To be followed by the amusing Interlude, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez - Mr Wybert Rousby
Duchess de Torrenueva - Miss S Miles.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
To conclude with the celebrated Scotch Drama of
GILDEROY, THE FREEBOOTER.
Jock Muir - Mr G Fisher
Lilias Logan - Miss Bathurst.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. Admission—Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 4d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA.
Having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
The Eighth Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1st, at 3 o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. (Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—
200 Picture Prizes .. .. .. (See list.)
250 Statuettes, &c. &c. .. .. (See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames .. (See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs .. .. (See list.)
MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
30, Princess-street, Manchester.
THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal.*
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE.—GEORGE MANSFIELD begs to announce that his New Galleries will be completed in a few days, and trusts that through the increased facilities they will afford him, attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of orders, to merit a continuance of that patronage with which he has been favoured.—GEORGE MANSFIELD, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830.
Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
A MEETING in aid of the Funds of the above Society will be held (D.V.) in CARYSFORT SCHOOLHOUSE, on THURSDAY NEXT, 29th November, 1860. A Deputation will attend. Chair to be taken at One o'clock p.m.
The object of the Orphan Refuge is to *preserve the Protestantism of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages.* While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December,	
1851	was 36	1851	was £223 16 9½
1852	.. 47	1852	.. 324 10 11
1853	.. 61	1853	.. 350 9 11½
1854	.. 87	1854	.. 428 13 3½
1855	.. 105	1855	.. 657 15 9
1856	.. 109	1856	.. 802 5 0
1857	.. 120	1857	.. 1010 5 5
1858	.. 132	1858	.. 1036 3 7
1859	.. 150	1859	.. 1429 9 6
At present	.. 165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. F. H. Thomas, Incumbent; or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
B. GIBSON, Clk.; J. H. MONAHAN, Clk.; W. G. CARROLL, Clk.; R. FRIZELLE, Clk. } Hon. Secs.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS, 12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.
HONORARY SECRETARIES: The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England.
DEPUTATION SECRETARY: The Rev. Edward Ellis.
The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.
Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.
Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12 D'Olier-street, Dublin.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. EVENING EDUCATIONAL COURSE OF LECTURES.
A course of Twelve Lectures on the "Chemistry of the Metals, and its Application to Industry," by WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph. D. M.R.I.A., will be commenced in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, on MONDAY, December 3rd, at Eight o'clock p.m., by an "Introductory Lecture on the Relations of Science and Industry."
FREE TO THE PUBLIC!
Copies of the programme of Educational arrangements for the Session of 1860-61 may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East.
(Signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.
Museum of Irish Industry, November 15th, 1860.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. Lansons and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
LOUGHREA FAIR, 5TH DECEMBER, 1860.
On THURSDAY, 6th December, the following reduced rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Ballinasloe:—

	Per Waggon.		Per Waggon.
To Mullingar	14s 0d	To Kilcock	29s 6d
" Killucan	18s 6d	" Maynooth	31s 6d
" Hill of Down	21s 0d	" Dublin	40s 0d
" Enfield	26s 0d		

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe for the conveyance of Cattle.
Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd November, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The Directors of the Midland Great Western Railway will receive Tenders from parties willing to undertake the erection of certain walls, at the Passenger Terminus of their railway at Sligo; plans and specifications to be seen at the office of G. W. Hemans, Esq., chief Engineer, at 46, Upper Sackville-street, and at the office of C. R. Atkinson, Esq., Resident Engineer, the Mall, Sligo.
Sealed Tenders (endorsed "Sligo Extension Walls at Sligo"), to be directed to Henry Beausire, Esq., Secretary of the Company, at his office, Broadstone, on or before Monday, 10th December, 1860. The Directors will not consider themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.
(By order), HENRY BEAUSIRE, Secretary.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 26th November, 1860.

LOST.—The Gentleman who took a CARPET BAG, by mistake, from the Glasgow steamer Herald, on Tuesday last, will greatly oblige by leaving it at the Glasgow Steamship Office, Eden-quay.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution:
Countess of Donoughmore, Viscountess Monck, Lady Maria Forester, Lady Florence Balfour, Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, Lady Catherine Evans Freke, Hon Mrs Lefroy, Hon Mrs Pakenham, Hon Mrs King Harman, Lady Crofton, Miss Whately, Mrs Tighe, Mrs B L Guinness, Mrs Hill, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Hare.
THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR, On most reasonable terms.
A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860, And the three following days, in the LARGE SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days; and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.
During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily.
Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"What Proof of the Alleged Supremacy of the Bishop of Rome?"
President—Rev. William Twibill.
Is it not true that the Council of Trent declared that the creed of the Protestants—viz., the Nicene—was that in which all who profess the faith of Christ necessarily agree, and that firm and only foundation "against which the gates of hell shall never prevail," and was "read in all the churches" (Sess. iii.)?
Is not the Roman Catholic interpretation of the text (Matt. xvi. 18) contrary to the declaration of St. Paul—"Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Christ Jesus"—1 Cor. iii. 11, Dr. Gallan's Bible.
Did not a Pope (Gregory I.) declare, that whoever called himself "Universal Bishop" would be "the forerunner of Antichrist"—See Greg. Epp. Lab. v. 178.
And yet did not Boniface III. accept this title a few years afterwards (A.D. 606) from the Emperor Phocas?
Did the Irish Church ever allow this claim till obtruded upon her by Henry II. of England, A.D. 1172?
Did not St. Columbanus write to Pope Boniface IV. in this style?—"For the power shall be yours just so long as right reason shall prevail with you. For he is the real holder of the keys of the kingdom of heaven, who opens to the worthy by means of true knowledge, and shuts against the unworthy. . . For, even in the case of that saint who was made keeper of the keys, it was a true confession that gained for him this privilege."—See the whole of this interesting letter in English, in King's Primer of the Irish Church, vol. iii. p. 934.
Why did not St. Peter, if Prince of the Apostles, exercise rule, authority, and jurisdiction over the other Apostles?
Who was Bishop of Rome when St. Paul remained (there) two whole years in his own hired lodging, and he received all that came in to him?—Acts of the Apostles, xxviii. 30, Roman Catholic Version.
If St. Peter was Prince of the Apostles, how does it come to pass that he did not preside at the first council held in Jerusalem? Was the decision pronounced by the Apostle James? Acts, xv. 10, Roman Catholic Version of the Bible.
Is it not clear that St. Peter was not at Rome on the occasion of St. Paul's first defence, when he said—"At my first answer no man stood by me, but all forsook me: may it not be laid to their charge"?—2 Tim. iv. 16, Roman Catholic Version.
If St. Peter was charged with the care of all the Churches, would St. Paul have written thus—"Besides those things which are without: my daily instance, the solicitude for all the churches?"—2 Cor. xi. 28, Roman Catholic Version.
Did not St. John outlive all the Apostles? Will any Roman Catholic assert that St. Peter's uninspired successor had supremacy over the Apostle John?
Was not the first Bishop of Antioch ordained by St. Peter? Ought not the alleged supremacy rightly belong to the See of Antioch?

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on Thursday Evening, November 29, 1860, at Eight o'clock.
I. To pray for the conversion of sinners—the reformation of the infidel, the heretic, the blasphemer, the idolater, the superstitious, the vicious, the careless, the drunkard, the abandoned, the outcast, the ungodly, the mere professor, the ignorant, the deceiver, and the deceived.
II. To give Almighty God thanks for those whom He has "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," and ask for greater blessings every day on all the Lord's people, by the felt presence and power of the Holy Ghost in the hearts of all classes, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—You are invited to come.

Sermons.

ADVENT SERMONS.
A Course of SERMONS, suited to the season of Advent, will be given as usual, at St. JOHN'S, SANDYMOUNT, beginning next Sunday, at Eleven o'clock Service, by the Incumbent, Wm. de Burgh, D.D.

YORK-STREET CHAPEL.
THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) on SUNDAY NEXT, DEC. 2nd, at Twelve o'clock, by the Rev. John Hall, of Mary's Abbey; and in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, when collections will be made in support of the Gospel in the above place.
In this place of worship, erected in 1808, and on the improvement of which a large sum has been recently expended, in addition to the faithful preaching of the Gospel, there are maintained in beneficial operation Sunday Schools, Adult Bible Classes, a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society, a Dorcas and Benevolent Society, an extensive Lending Library, and Associations in aid of Home and Foreign Missions. It is hoped that these means of usefulness will commend the interests of the place to the Christian public, whose attendance and pecuniary assistance are respectfully solicited.
Contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. Dr. Urwick, 40, Rathmines Road; R. N. Matheson, Esq., 3, Castlewood-terrace, Rathmines, Dr. Collins, 43, York-street, George Foley, Esq., 99, Baggot-street; and by J. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street.

Education.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Lessons given by a Lady on moderate terms, in the neighbourhood of Kingstown or Monkstown; other branches taught if required.—Address "M. S.," Post-office, Monkstown.

MILITARY TUITION.—A Scholar, Senior Moderator, and Gold Medalist of the University of Dublin, of great experience and success as a Military Teacher; prepares a limited number of pupils.—Direct "Theta," care of Mr. M'Ghee, bookseller, Nassau-street.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER, 1860, UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. S. Greer, Esq., of Corbally House, Downpatrick, late Lieut. North Down Rifles, was the only candidate from this Institution, and passed on Two Months' preparation.
At a former Examination,
Patrick James Cowan, Esq., of Prospect-Eyrecourt, passed from this Institution (first trial) on One Month's preparation, the result of a system of instruction unexampled in this country.
Particulars known on application to WM. WOODS, B.A., T.C.D.

Legal Notices.

Pursuant to an Act of Parliament to further amend the Law of Property, and to Relieve Trustees, 22nd and 23rd Vic., chap. 35, sec. 26.
In the matter of the personal Estate and Effects of William Martin, deceased.
ALL Persons claiming to be Creditors of William Martin, late of William-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, and of Tallaght, in the county of Dublin, poulterer, deceased, who died on or about the 14th day of October, 1860, are hereby required on or before the 31st day of January 1861, to furnish in writing the particulars of their debts, or of any claims or demands which they may have against the assets of said deceased, to the administrator, Isaac Martin, of Friestown, Newtown, Delgany, in the co. of Wicklow, farmer, or to his solicitor hereunder named; and all parties are required to take notice that immediately after the said 31st day of January, 1861, the administrator will proceed to distribute the assets without regard to any claim or demand of which they shall not have notice up to the time of the distribution thereof; and all parties indebted to the said deceased are required to pay the amount of their respective debts to the said administrator, or his solicitor.
Dated this 27th November, 1860.
WILLIAM JAMES STUART, Solicitor for the Administrator, 5, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.—TO BE LET, fully and handsomely Furnished, one of the best Houses in the above fashionable locality, consisting of handsome drawingroom, diningroom, housekeeper's room, 4 best bedrooms, servants' apartments, water closet, lock-up pantries, wine vault, and all in the most perfect order. The House commands a magnificent view of the College grounds; it is just suited for a respectable family, and will be found most desirable.—For terms apply at 9, Leinster-street, or to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Besborough-buildings, Kingstown.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.
For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN W. SWITZER, 43, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

DUNDRUM—COUNTY DUBLIN. VILLA RESIDENCE.
TO BE LET OR SOLD, A DESIRABLE VILLA RESIDENCE, within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station. The house contains large drawingroom and conservatory, dining parlour, and study, five bedrooms, with servants' apartments, &c., coachhouse, stable, and out-offices. The grounds are handsomely planted, containing about 6 acres, including lawn, fruit, flower, and vegetable gardens, fully stocked.—Apply to Mr. LESSON, 30, Westland-row, Dublin.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.
MILL SITE ON THE RIVER LIFFEY.—TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the FLOUR MILLS at LEIXLIP, lately occupied by Mr. John Mitchell, deceased, distant eight miles from Dublin, and one mile from the railway station, commanding a most powerful and never-failing supply of water, with six pairs of stones, equal to new, and perfect machinery on the newest principles, with kilns, storage, and dwelling-house attached, standing on upwards of two acres of prime land, on which are Eight Houses for Workmen.
Proposals will be received by Thomas Connolly, Esq., M.P., Castletown, Celbridge; or Robert Cooper, Solicitor, 7, Henrietta-street, Dublin. Thomas Dixon, in the dwellinghouse, will show the premises.

Lodgings.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A Lady, having a large, comfortable, and well-furnished House, in a superior situation in Dublin, would Let part of it to a lady of respectability, where she would have the comforts of a private residence; terms should be liberal, and references given and required.—Address by letter to "C. D., Private Residence," Irish Times Office.

Mercantile Sales.

AUCTION OF SUGAR.
JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, WILL SELL BY AUCTION, At their Offices, Commercial-buildings, on This Day (THURSDAY), the 29th Inst., 1860, At TWO o'clock precisely, 200 HHDS. 25 TIERCES CUBA SUGAR, Just arrived ex "Mosquito."
JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, Brokers.
22nd November, 1860.

Auctions.

THIS DAY. 2, BRIGHTON-VALE, MONKSTOWN.
Highly Attractive Sale of Elegant Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Furniture, Plated Ware, Pianoforte, &c.
MR. TALBOT COALL will SELL BY AUCTION, on This Day (THURSDAY), the 29th day of Nov., 1860, On the premises, No. 2, BRIGHTON-VALE, MONKSTOWN.
The entire of the valuable Household Furniture, the particulars of which have already appeared in the daily papers.
Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, &c.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND HORSES BY AUCTION, At GANLY'S MART, USHER'S-QUAY, Dublin, at Two o'clock THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 29th November, 1860.
A Gentleman having laid down all his lands, desires the Subscribers to sell as above the following Chattels:—
2 useful farm-horses; 1 first-class dray, very little used; 1 tumbril, in excellent order; 2 iron ploughs, by Graham; 2 iron harrows, [illegible]; 1 first-rate scotch harrow, by Graham; straddles, plough-reins. In continuation, after the above, 2 threshing machines, water barrel and cart; a prize winnowing machine, by Hornsby & Sons; a turnip cutter, by Samuelson; also a tea mill, with several other articles.—Terms Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
GANLY, SONS, & PARKER, Auctioneers.

KING'S COUNTY.
Property in LAND, with Landed (late Incumbered) Estates Court Title.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in the PUBLIC SALE ROOMS, No. 3, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, in the city of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of November, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, the LANDS OF IRISHTOWN and BALLYRINKE, situate in the barony of Clonlost, and King's County, in One Lot.
The Lands are held in fee-farm, and contain about 1,128a 2r 29p statute measure, including about 174 acres of Bog, of like statute measure, subject to the yearly fee-farm rent of £24 15s 8d, and to produce an annual profit rent of £614 2s 10d.
The present rents are considered very low, and four of the tenants (the only ones) who have leases will readily give a premium for an additional term. The tenants are respectable and solvent, and the property presents many opportunities of improvement.
The turbary is very valuable. It was let this year for £150, and will bring at least from £250 to £300 yearly. There is a comfortable Farm House and Offices, and Demesne. The estate is situate within 11 miles of the assize town of Nenagh, 10 miles of Parsonstown (to which a branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway has been extended), and within 4½ miles of Roscrea, where there is a Station of the Railway.
A considerable portion of the purchase money may be left out for 5 or ten years, at £5 per cent.
Mr. ARMSTRONG HAYES, who is tenant to the demesne portion of the property, will show the Lands.
For rentals and further particulars application to be made to JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., 9, Upper Ormond-quay.
Private offers will be received up to the 27th day of November, 1860, by THOS. W. REEVES, Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale, 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.
IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE Of first-class Wines, Whiskey, Pianoforte, Household Furniture, Jaunting Cars, Harness, Cattle, &c.
MR. JOHNSON begs respectfully to announce that he has been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late John Parnell, Esq., to SELL, by public and totally unreserved AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 7th of December, 1860, at CASSINO HOUSE, one mile from Rathdrum, commencing at Eleven o'clock sharp, a large quantity of rare old Port Wine, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Champagne, and Liqueurs; also, some first-class Whiskey, in sherry cask and in bottles.
The Furniture comprises a semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood; splendid mahogany bookcase, of very large size; pedestal sideboard; sofas and settees; 2 dozen mahogany chairs, in haircloth and American cloth; several arm, easy, and reclining chairs; mahogany tables, large and small size; Ottoman and dumb waiter; superb Brussels, Turkey, Kidderminster, and drugget carpets; hearth rugs; fenders and fire-irons; garduvin and bottles; chintz window curtains.
The Bedroom Furniture comprises—Massive mahogany four-posted, French, and sofa bedsteads; prime feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; pure curled hair and flock mattresses; blankets, sheeting, and counterpanes; a few pieces of new house linen; table cloths; clothes press; cane seat chairs; toilet tables; toilet glass; portable water closet (new); large chest; splendid long dinner service, in stone china; breakfast and tea services; a quantity of kitchen and culinary articles; jar of lamp oil; set of block tin dish covers; with various other lots.
Also, 2 fashionable jaunting cars, with blue cloth cushions; 1 covered car; 1 set of brass-mounted double harness; 1 set of single harness; small size ladies' saddle; gentleman's saddle, and 2 double-rein bridles and martingales; child's perambulator; and a new framed saw; large size cricket ground tent, in perfect order; three superior milch cows.
Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Commission.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Auctioneer, Ballinacarrig, Rathdrum.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 22, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS, To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Lovey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 108, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 108, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.
MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES: George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street. Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street. William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge. Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income..........£77,000
Accumulated Funds..........£390,000
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET, AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:

Armagh, Henry Harris.	Galway, Robert J Jewers.
Athy, Mark Cross.	Kenmare, John M Mayberry.
Belfast, H H Hannay.	Kinsale, Joseph Hosford.
Do, F C Haddock.	Kilkenny, James George Robertson.
Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell.	Limerick, John Barrington.
Bailieboro', William Mahaffy.	Londonderry, James W Doherty.
Borris, George Chapman.	Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co.
Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft.	Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald.
Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell.	Moy, Messrs Davidson.
Ballina, Peter Robertson.	Mullingar, George R. Gunning.
Cork, Messrs Noblett & son.	Monaghan, Thomas E Wright.
Castlebar, Neal Davis.	Mallow, Henry Baggs.
Charleville, William Magrath.	Newry, Hutchinson Boyd.
Clonmel, Richard Graham.	Omagh, John M Crossan.
Castleblaney, John Cooney.	Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen.
Dundalk, James Parks.	Tandragee, E D Atkinson.
Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson.	Templeport, Robert Roycroft.
Dunmanway, A N Meade.	Virginia, Ralph Harman.
Ennis, Thomas Greene.	Waterford, Samuel Jones.
Enniscorthy, William Donovan.	
Edgeworthstown, John Simpson.	
Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.	

Money.

WANTED, £4,500, first charge, Parliamentary title.—Application, by letter, to "P. Q.," Irish Times Office.

Cards.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller, and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

WILLIAM HUG
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER, 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £1, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s; Ditto Lever Watches, £4, £5, £6, and £7; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, £8, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited.
Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £6 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s, to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £3 15s. to Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.
** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

EDWARD MELMER
89, GRAFTON-STREET,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH.
E. M. begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous Customers and intending Purchasers that he has received several Cases of FIRST-CLASS LONDON and SWISS MADE WATCHES, PARIS AND LONDON MADE CLOCKS.
Also some new and beautiful designs in JEWELLERY, CHAINS, &c.,
Amongst which will be found many novelties suited to Wedding Presents, &c.
Diamonds and Articles of Vertu Purchased or Exchanged.

PICTURE FRAMES IN ENDLESS VARIETY. THE MANUFACTORY, 22, ANGLESEA-STREET, COLLEGE-GREEN.
It is but justice to myself as well as to the Public requiring pictures of any kind Framed, to apprise them of this Establishment; as neither situation nor outward pretensions are favourable for attracting public notice, it is, therefore, the more necessary to make it known through this medium, to those who have not as yet honoured me with a call. The approbation invariably expressed by those who have dealt with me warrants me in asserting that this house is now recognised as the most eligible in the city for good work, low charges, careful framing, punctuality, and despatch; and it shall be my constant endeavour to merit and justify these encomiums. Photographs framed in all styles in a few minutes.
EDWARD SMITH, Picture Frame, Carver, and Gilder, Picture-restorer, Print Seller, Manufactory and Stores, 22, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Parties furnishing may here get engravings, drawings, &c., &c., ready framed at much lower prices than in houses of more pretension.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Opposite the Bank of Ireland, WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER, With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION: JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer.
Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
42, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving, Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

CHIMNEY, PIER, AND CHEVAL GLASSES, 5, LEINSTER-STREET.
French Silvered Plate Glass is superior in colour and clearness of reflection to any other glass manufactured.
I am a direct importer of the best French Plates; and can therefore sell glass cheap, and ensure its quality.
WILLIAM C. MARKS, Carver, Gilder, Cabinet Manufacturer, and Upholsterer, 5, LEINSTER-STREET (Entrance to Manufactory, rere 9, Leinster-street).

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS, 15, PARLIAMENT-STREET; and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE.
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 2 and 3, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

Publications.

This day is Published, 8vo, Sewed, Price One Shilling.
SOBERMINDEDNESS: a Sermon to Young Men, preached in the Chapel of Trinity College, Dublin, on Sunday, the 4th of November, 1860, previous to the establishment of a Young Men's Christian Association in the parish of Saint Andrew. By CHARLES EDWARD TISDALL, D.D., Curate of Saint Andrew's. PUBLISHED BY REQUEST. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, & Co., 104, Grafton-street, Booksellers to the University.

DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE No. 6, for DECEMBER. Price Eightpence.
CONTENTS: Recollections of a Jesuits' School in Switzerland—The Rapparee, by William Carleton (Concluded)—Il n'y a Plus d'Enfants Aujourd'hui, a Legend of Florence, by "Caviare"—The O'Donnells in Exile, by John O'Donovan, LL.D., M.R.I.A. (Concluded)—The Building of Mourne, a Legend of the Blackwater, by Robert D. Joyce—The Home Hill, by "Erionnach"—The Police Officer's Marriage, by Frank Thorpe Porter, A.M.—A Glance at the Modern Street Ballads of Dublin, by E. M'Mahon.
Dublin—JAMES DUFFY, 7, Wellington-quay, and 22, Paternoster-row, London.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.
JOHN F. BRAY Begs respectfully to invite an inspection of his new Stock of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN CONCERTINAS, ORGANINES, GERMAN CONCERTINAS, ORGAN ACCORDEONS, With Stand.
Also the Patent FOLDING HARMONIUMS, just received from London, which he now offers to the Public at exceedingly low prices.
All the newest Music of the day, including Robin Hood, Boosey's Cabinet, &c.
☞ Pianofortes from Three Guineas. Do. on Hire, at 10s per Quarter.
** First-class Workmen and Tuners constantly on the premises, for renovating old Pianofortes. Old Instruments taken in exchange, and highest price allowed.
Spring Vans in constant attendance.
24, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—AN IMMENSE VARIETY, BY THE BEST MAKERS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, On most moderate terms, AT PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

Dress.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 AND 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.
DAILY ARRIVALS OF NEW WINTER GOODS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.
Newest and most Elegant Designs in MANTLES and SHAWLS, PARISIAN MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HEAD-DRESSES, FRENCH RIBBONS, FEATHERS, and FLOWERS, GLACE and BROCHE SILKS, VELVETS, and FLOUNCINGS, DROGUETS. A most Choice Selection, in ROBES, DRESSES, and SKIRTS, FURS. An Extensive Assortment of all Descriptions.
N.B.—The traffic in Grafton-street being frequently interrupted, it is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient for carriages.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
JOHN W. CARROLL, HOUSEFURNISHER AND UPHOLSTERER, 17, GRAFTON-STREET.
Solicits an inspection of his Large and Varied Stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS and TRIMMINGS, Comprising all the Latest Novelties.
Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge.
Skilful Workmen sent to any part of the Country.
Superior Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
Old Bedding Purified and Re-made.

INVERNESS CAPES. SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO. have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, Specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

TAILORING. 1, WICKLOW-STREET, (1 Door from Grafton-street.) JOHN G. DELANY Begs leave to announce that his stock of TWEEDS, BEAVERS, FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment. Gentlemen's own Materials made up. STRICT PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI), West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c. MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S New Warerooms are well supplied with Inverness Capes, from a Guinea upwards.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S Entire Suits for Winter wear, at 45s, 55s, and 65s are excellent value.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S System of Trousers-cutting gives entire satisfaction, and has largely increased their trade. Prices from 12s 6d to prime West of England, 25s and 27s.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 35, and 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

FALL in BOOTS.—Ladies' Boots, 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d. J. MURRAY, 22, UPPER SACKVILLE-ST., near the Rotundo.

Miscellaneous.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS Charged Wholesale Prices. 500 Pair of BLANKETS, 4s 3d to 8s per Pair. Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Checks, Corduroy, Calicoes, &c., &c. SCOTT, BELL, AND CO., 2, 3, 4, AND 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee. Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co., And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 26, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 5, Westland-row.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMITH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

FRENCH FLOUR. We have just received a parcel of very beautiful French Flour, which we particularly recommend to housekeepers for pastry. R. and W. H. BASKIN, 73, Middle Abbey-street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE HOUSE, 19 AND 20, ESSEX-STREET.
C. M. WARREN begs to notify to her numerous friends and the Public that she is obliged to resume business at her old Concerns, 19 and 20, Essex-street, and is determined to maintain the character this Establishment has hitherto upheld, of selling the best articles at the lowest possible price; and hopes, by strict attention to all orders, to earn a continuance of the patronage she and her late husband have enjoyed for the last 40 years.
C. M. W. has now on hand the largest stock of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services in the city; also a magnificent assortment of Chandeliers, Gasaliers, Chinese Lanterns, Moderateur and other Lamps, which she will dispose of much under the usual price.
An immense assortment of every kind of Glass suited to hotels, taverns, &c., &c., at wholesale prices.
No connexion with any other house.
Dublin, Nov. 20, 1860.

PLATE GLASS, PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c. WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland. H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN. French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction. Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY! FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths' of Soap. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 65, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin. Agents Wanted.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—The most Elegant Candle of the Season. SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price. GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c. WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Hollis-street, Merrion-square.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORE, 55, HENRY-STREET. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS HAVE REMOVED To the above Premises from Mountrath-street, Pill-lane. Dublin, August, 1860.

LAMPS. CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET. THOMAS WEST Begs to announce the arrival of several cases of Lamps as follows, viz.:—Moderator, in Bohemian Glass, China, and Bronze; Paladin, and Belmontine ditto ditto; Aeromeric Passage and Hall Lamps; Candle Lamps, for Hand and Table use; Ship Lamps, Railway Lamps, Oils, Wicks, and Chimneys.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.) Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength. ** Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

SINGER'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock, for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Bootclosing. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEO. F. BENNETT, Agent for do.

Medical.

MEDICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT, TEMPLE-STREET, IMPROVED TURKISH BATH, RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER. Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath Douches and Shower Baths. Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each .. £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from .. 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from .. 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, for Coughs, Colds, and affections of the chest, accompanied by difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or Wheezing. It promotes expectoration, removes difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. From its nature it may be given to children with perfect safety. Sold, wholesale only, by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
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"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
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Wants.

A LADY attending families in Kingstown, and being disengaged from one o'clock, would undertake another tuition in any locality along that line of railway, or as far as Killiney. Course—English, in all its branches; French, music, and singing. She can procure the highest testimony as to her capabilities and success in teaching.—Address "F. H.," Irish Times Office.

VACATION—TUTORSHIP.—A Tutor offers his services for the space of the Christmas Holidays to come, against a small consideration. His subjects are Ancient and Modern Languages, Arithmetic, Mathematics, and English subjects. References will be given.—Address to "T. P.," Irish Times Office.

A COLOUR-SERGEANT, lately discharged from her Majesty's service, is anxious for employment in any place of trust; is a good accountant, and in possession of excellent testimonials as to character; is a Protestant, and is active in his habits; age 39 years.—Address "R. K.," Irish Times Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

A RESPECTABLE Person, accustomed to waiting on one or two Ladies, wishes for a situation as MAID or HOUSEKEEPER; has first-class testimonials.—Address "M. K.," at Mr. Powell's Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street (opposite Nelson's Pillar).

HOUSEMAID, or LADY'S MAID, a respectable Young Girl, cleanly and active in her habits; can work well with her needle, and understands dressmaking; can make up fine things in the neatest manner; would be found trustworthy, civil, and obliging, and a decided acquisition where there are young ladies, which her last mistress will certify.—Address "A. D.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 26, Stephen's-green North.

A LADY is desirous of procuring a situation for a steady, respectable Woman, a Protestant, whom she can highly recommend as NURSE, in a quiet family, where there are not many children; can take charge of a baby from its birth; a comfortable house more an object than high wages.—Address "A. B., Nurse," Irish Times Office.

NURSE (Dry), a steady, respectable Widow, who has both wet and dry nursed in respectable families, and is very experienced in the management of children generally, but would prefer an infant from the month; she understands spoon and bottle feeding, and is an excellent needlewoman; has no objection to go 7 or 8 miles out of town.—Address "M. M.," 25, Upper Sackville-street, or 25, Stephen's-green North.

DRY NURSE, or HOUSEMAID, and would attend Ladies, a steady Person, who would take the charge of children from a year old; can work well at her needle; can make up fine things, and would make herself generally useful; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country, and can be well recommended by the lady she has lived with.—Address "M. M.," at 28, Nassau-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

DRY NURSE, an experienced Person, who understands the care and management of children from their birth; and is a good plain worker, no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress who is in town at present. Address "D. M." 16, Lower Sackville-street, or 88, Great Britain-street.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced Person, a widow, who can take a baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoon feeding; has most respectable references in town and country.—Address "E. C.," care of Rev. C. C. BAKER, Cloghran, county Dublin.

DRY NURSE.—Just disengaged, a Middle-aged Woman understands the care of a baby from the month; understands bottle and spoonfeeding; can saw well, and wash and make up fine things neatly; can be highly recommended by ladies in town; has no objection to town or country; has long discharges.—Address "H. T.," 54, Grafton-street, or 17, Leinster-street.

JUST disengaged, a Young Person, who understands hairdressing, dressmaking, and making up of fine things; has lived in a nobleman's family, and whose character and references will be found most satisfactory.—Address "S. E.," Mr. Henderson's, 21, Clare-street, Dublin.

HOUSEMAID in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, a respectable Young Woman; has no objection to wait on Young Ladies; can be highly recommended by the family whom she has served; has no objection to a country situation; is of the Established Church.—Address "L. B.," Irish Times Office, or 54, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, in a respectable family, a steady, active Person, who perfectly understands her business; is a good Laundress; has no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "L. H.," 54, Grafton-street, and Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID, in a Gentleman's family, a respectable Young Woman; is a good needlewoman; can make up fine things in the neatest manner; no objection to attend on two or three young ladies; references and testimonials unexceptional.—Address "C. D.," Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID or PARLOURMAID, in a regular family, a respectable Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can make up fine things nicely; her character will bear the strictest inquiry from her mistress in town; advertiser is a Protestant, and a native of the North of Ireland.—Address "S. C." 47, Grafton-street, or 34, Lower Sackville-street, for a week.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman, just disengaged, as HOUSE and PARLOURMAID; is a good attendant at table, and is a good plain worker; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "J. M.," 115, Great Britain-street, or 16, North Earl-street.

HOUSEMAID, or CHAMBERMAID, in a Hotel or Clubhouse, a Young Woman of respectability; character and references unexceptional; is a native of England, and a Protestant.—Address "M. E. G.," Irish Times Office, or 10, Upper Baggot-street.

HOUSEMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who can be well recommended by her last and former mistresses.—Address "J. M.," 9, Dame-street, or Irish Times Office.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as KITCHENMAID in a respectable family; fully understands the management of a dairy; can be highly recommended.—Please address "T. T.," 109, Stephen's-green West.

COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family, a respectable Woman; good experience in large families, both in England and in Ireland; making of household and fancy bread; the chopping and cutting of meat; also the seeing after a small dairy if required; is a Protestant.—Any commands for "E. B.," 7, Molesworth-street, shall be attended to for one week.

PROFESSED COOK, a respectable Person, who will be found careful of everything left to her charge, or would go as Cook and Housekeeper to a single gentleman or lady that may require her, with an excellent character from a lady in Dublin.—Address "M. P., Cook," 16, James-street East, or 12, Lower Baggot-street.

AS GOOD COOK, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; soups, jellies, pastry, and made-up dishes in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town, and would take charge of a small dairy if required; would have no objection to go any distance in the country.—Address "S. L.," 14, Leinster-street, or 5, Erne-place, off Brunswick-place.

COOK, in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, where a kitchenmaid is kept, a respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly well in all its details; soups, jellies, pastry, baking, &c.; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended; has no objection to the country.—Address "S. B.," 55, Grafton-street, or 6, Upper Sackville-street.

COOK, with or without a kitchenmaid, a middle-aged Woman, a native of England, who can be well recommended by a lady at present in town; she understands her business perfectly in all its branches, viz., soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; has good discharges and references will testify; a situation in or near town preferred; has no incumbrance.—Address "M. H.," 29, Lower Abbey-street, or 2, South Anne-street.

DISENGAGED and wants a Situation as COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business; makes good soups, pastries, and made-up dishes; has lived with most respectable families; can be highly recommended from her last situation; is a Protestant, and a native of the North of Ireland; has no incumbrance whatever.—Please address "S. C.," 14, North Earl-street.

GOOD COOK, a respectable, active, steady Young Woman, who understands soups, pastry, and preserving; has good discharges, and can be highly recommended, will be found obliging and trustworthy, and will take a share of washing, if required.—Please address to "M. V.," 9, Dame-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

COOK, a respectable Middle-aged Woman, who has long and satisfactory discharges; understands pastry, [illegible] would take charge of a dairy if required, and can be highly recommended by her [illegible] in town at present.—Address "J. C.," 2, Merrion-row, or 1, Lower Camden-street.

COOK, a steady, Middle-aged Woman, who thoroughly understands her business in every respect; has no objection to take care of a small dairy where assistance is given; has long and satisfactory discharges, and will be highly recommended.—Address "M. C.," 3, Lower Baggot-street, or Irish Times Office, for a week.

COOK, a respectable Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to a small dairy; can be well recommended; has no objection to town or country.—Address "M. C.," Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a Young Woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its details; has most satisfactory discharges; will be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "E. H. R.," 2, Cavendish-row, 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, an active person, without incumbrance, who understands her business; will be found economical and obliging; she has lived with respectable families in Town, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; is a Protestant.—Address, "M. J.," 22, Richmond-street South, or Irish Times Office.

PLAIN COOK, a respectable Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can procure satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; has no objection to the country; and who understands soups and pastries.—Address "M. C.," 85, Great Britain-street, or Irish Times Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended; a comfortable situation more desirable than high wages. Advertiser would be an acquisition in a gentleman's family.—Any commands left for "B. C. K.," at 55, Grafton-street, or at the Irish Times Office, will be strictly attended to. Advertiser will be heard of for a week.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active, respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can wash and make up linen in the neatest manner; has no incumbrance whatever, no objection to town or country.—Any commands left for "C. B.," at 36, Westmoreland-street, or 14, Grafton-street, for one week shall be respectfully attended to.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active Woman just disengaged, has satisfactory discharges; would take charge of a dairy if required; no objection to town or any part of the country; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. M.," 30, Westmoreland-street, or 54, Grafton-street.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands soups, and made up dishes perfectly; has no objection to a small washing; can be highly recommended by her last mistress. Any commands left for "W. Y.," 55, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office, will be attended to.

AS COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business remarkably well; soups, pastries, and made-up dishes, and also the management of a dairy, if required; can wash and make up linen, if required; no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "E. L.," 135, Lower Baggot-street, or 32, Lower Sackville-street, will be attended to.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, trustworthy Person; can be well recommended.—Address "E. B.," 36, Upper Sackville-street, or 25, D'Olier-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Woman wants a situation in the above, and would take a small washing, if required; will be found obliging and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address, "M. C.," 1, North Earl-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who thoroughly understands her business in every respect; no objection to a small washing if required; is of the Established Church, and can be well recommended.—Please address "J. H. S.," Mr. Berry's, 79, Great Britain-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress, and her character will bear the strictest investigation; has no objection to town or country; would take a small washing if required.—Address "M. M.," 16, North Earl-street, or 67, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "M. C.," 36, Westmoreland-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman; has no incumbrance whatever; can be highly recommended by families now in town; has no objection to either town or country.—Address "A. L.," 19, Merrion-row, or 35, Henry-street.

GOOD COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business; fish, soup, and made-up dishes; can send up second course satisfactorily; her character will bear the strictest investigation from families of the highest respectability in town at present.—Address "M. K.," 55, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—A Lady is anxious to procure a situation for a steady, good Servant, who has lived five years with her; she understands her business; is very cleanly in her habits, and will be found strictly trustworthy.—Address "M. M.," 36, Upper Sackville-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, an active Young Woman, who would make herself generally useful; can wash and make up linen, if required; a small family would be preferred; can be highly recommended.—Address "M. B.," 20, Parliament-street, or 18, [illegible].

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; can wash and make up well, if required; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended.—Address "E. G.," 55, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Girl, who is willing to make herself generally useful; can wash and make up clothes well; has good discharges, and will be highly recommended by her late mistress, who is in town.—Please address "E. S.," 1, Clare-street, or Irish Times Office, for a week.

PORTER, or otherwise, a Young Married Man, who writes a good hand, and understands the care of horses, and his wife would act as servant if required; satisfactory reference for sobriety and honesty, and security; is a Protestant.—Address "J. E.," Irish Times Office.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation as INDOOR SERVANT for an elderly, respectable Man; he can be highly recommended by most respectable families; would go as Porter in a gentleman's family.—Address "J. M.," 20, Waltham-terrace, Kingstown.

A YOUNG MAN, just from the country, wishes to obtain a situation as GENERAL MAN; understands general indoor work; also the care of plate, lamps, and furniture, and has most satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended; understands the care of horses, and can drive well; will be found most satisfactory reference in town; has no objection to town or country.—Address "E. D.," 54, Grafton-street, or 51, Lower Sackville-street, for a few days.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in or out of livery, an active, cleanly Young Man, of regular and sober habits; has lived with most respectable families in town and country; understands his business thoroughly—the care of lamps, plate, and furniture, which his testimonials certify; and in keeping all things in his charge in a clean and most orderly manner; has no objection to town or country; has no incumbrance; the advertiser's character is in town from his last situation, and will in every respect, be most satisfactory for sobriety, &c.—Address "J. K.," 16, Stephen's-green North.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a respectable Man, who understands his business in all its branches; is a native of Africa; he has lived in most respectable families in Ireland; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "O. P.," 11, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office, will be attended to.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a small, respectable family, a steady Young Man, of regular habits, and who understands his business well in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended by most respectable families, who are in town; has no objection to the country; can write and keep accounts well; would take a weekly situation, if such offer; has no incumbrance.—Address "J. G. H.," 28, York-street, or Irish Times Office, for a week.—No Catholic need apply.

GROOM AND COACHMAN, a Man of long experience has satisfactory discharges from families of high distinction; is a Protestant; would take charge of a lodge, or accept of a weekly situation. His wife is a good laundress.—Address "N. H." Care of Mr. McMullen, 54, Dawson-street.

Wanted.

DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, immediately, a first-class Dressmaker, for an Establishment in the North of Ireland, where a liberal salary will be given.—Apply, by letter, addressed "Dressmaker, 44," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a Protestant HOUSE AND PARLOUR MAID; not to be under 25 years of age.—Apply at 26 Leinster-street.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—THE PRINTING TRADE.—Wanted, three or four respectable and intelligent Boys, who will be apprenticed to the printing trade in the Irish Times Office. No fee is required. Applicants must read and write correctly, and must bring good testimonials. They will have to reside with their parents or friends, and will receive a progressive rate of wages. Hours of attendance suited to their years. Age not to exceed 14 years. Application to be made personally to the Proprietor of the Irish Times, between the hours of three and six o'clock.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Wanted, for the country, a good Coatmaker; one with a family to assist preferred; constant employment all the year round to a steady man; none other need apply.—Address "J. M.," Irish Times Office.

MESSENGER WANTED, at 26, Marlborough-street, age, 16 years.

MRS. ALLEN will show This Day a fresh assortment of REAL SEAL MANTLES, PARIS VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES, a variety of Evening Jackets, &c. Also a magnificent BRIDAL SUIT of BRUSSELS LACE.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX.—Every Article of Ladies' Underclothing kept ready for immediate use at Mrs. ALLENS, 108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's. Ladies' HOME, MARRIAGE, and FOREIGN OUTFITS, furnished complete.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin.

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S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12 WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of their Stock of MANTLES,
Of the Newest Styles, in Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin.
They have also received from Paris a superb Stock of FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS, New designs.
They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of WINTER DRESS FABRICS
French and British Droguets, Epingline, and Biarritz Cloth, Velours and Linseys, &c.
New Evening Barèges and Tarletanes, Opera Mantles,
Quilted Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties,
All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their House.

BARKLIE'S FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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The Public are respectfully informed that the above Establishment will be found well supplied with the following articles, at moderate prices:—
Black Paramattas, Henrietta Cloths, Patent Ward Cloths, Baratheas, French Twills, Coburgs, Chinese Cloths, French Droguet, and Rep Cloths, Sicilian Cloths, &c.
Particular notice is directed to a Case of Black French Glace Silks, Also the Newest Fashions in Millinery and Mantles, just received.

ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Factory—Williams'-Row.
Stock now complete in every Department.
ELVERY AND CO.'S Vulcanised Waterproofs are cut and made at their own Factory in Dublin, therefore they can give a guarantee with each Garment.
WATERPROOFS, warranted not to Stick in any Climate.
Waterproof Boots, Long and Short.
Vulcanised Siphonia Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Siphonia Cloaks and Hoods for Ladies,
Vulcanised Waterproofs expressly for Clergymen,
Vulcanised Reversible Alpaca Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Swansdown or very Heavy Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised White Heavy and Light Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Leggings, Trousers, and Petticoats.
Vulcanised Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers,
And every description of Waterproofs in Stock.
CART, DRAY, and RICK COVERS, CAR and KNEE APRONS.
Oil Coats and Capes for Farm Servants,
Oil Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers, for ditto.
OVER SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Gutta Percha Tubings, Beltings, Buckets, Sheet for Tanks, Thin Sheet for Medical use, Soles, Solution, &c.
India Rubber Articles—such as Washers, Buffers, Socket-rings, Valves, Packing, Pump Buckets, Gas Bags, Machine Belting, Wheel tires, and many other articles for Mechanical purposes, always in Stock or made to order.
India Rubber Hose for Brewers, one, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
India Rubber Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
Gutta Percha Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, in Stock at present.
And every size in Vulcanised Washers are made to order.
India Rubber Tubing for Gas.
ELVERY & CO.,
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

C. RANKIN, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Begs to direct attention to the select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in the Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

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Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

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THE NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
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OLDHAM, BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.
We have great pleasure in announcing that the news from China has caused a reduction in the prices of many descriptions of Tea; and as we are determined to give the public all the advantages of the market, we have considerably improved the quality of all our Teas, from 3s 8d downwards. Our 4s black is still the finest in the market. We can, therefore, with confidence submit our present
LIST OF CASH PRICES.

NEW SEASON'S BLACK TEAS.	Per lb. s.	d.
Common Congou Tea	3	0
Good Congou Tea	3	2
Superior Strong Brisk Black Tea—recommended	3	4
Fine Kaisow Congou Tea	3	6
The Very Superior Black Tea, rich Pekoe flavour—much recommended	3	8
The Best Pekoe Souchong Tea	3	10
The Matchless Black Tea, the very finest Tea imported, generally sold at 4s 4d to 4s 8d	4	0
MIXED TEAS.		
Howqua's Mixture of Rarest Black Teas	4	4
Very Superior Mixed Black and Green	3	8

RARE GREEN AND SCENTED TEAS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOWEST PRICES.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEA MEN AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.
Every article in the above line at lowest possible prices, consistent with supplying first class goods, at the
NEW SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
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Within Two doors of Dycer's Repository.
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HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest styles:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

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Office, 4, Besboro' Buildings, Upper George's-st.
TALBOT COALL respectfully intimates to his numerous Customers that he has this day arrived to him the Elizabeth, Evans, Master, with a cargo of best Orrell Coal; and that he daily expects the arrival of a cargo of best Newcastle Coal, orders for which he respectfully solicit.
TALBOT COALL,
House and Land Agent, Auctioneer, and Coal Merchant, Safety Furniture Van Proprietor, Undertaker, &c.
4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS, KINGSTOWN.
Yard and Stores, Sussex-place.
N.B.—Job Carriages of every description for Hire.

BRONZED AND BERLIN IRON FENDERS,
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Have on handsome beautiful New Designs in the above articles.
In Electro-Plate their Stock is largely assorted, and comprises Candlesticks, Table and Dessert Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Cruet-Frames, &c.
Among the other leading articles of their Stock are the following—
Warranted Table Cutlery,
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates,
Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Also Goddard's Patent Ranges, for which J. E. and Co. are sole Agents in Ireland;
Fenders and Fire Irons, Moderateur Lamps, &c.
Prices very moderate.
A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in Two, Three, and Four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.,
House Furnishing Ironmongers, and Gas Fitters,
34, 35, and 36 CAPEL-STREET,
Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes.

WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S SUPERIOR SPOONS FORKS, and CUTLERY.
All warranted, and taken back if not approved of.
Ivory-Handled Table Knives, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per dozen.
Ivory-Handled Dessert Do., 10s., 12s., and 15s. per doz.
Do. do. Carvers, 4s. 6d., 6s., and 7s. per pair.
Electro-Plated Table Forks and Spoons, 25s. and 32s. per doz.
Do. do. Dessert do., 18s. and 25s per doz.
Do. do. Tea Spoons, 10s. and 16s. per doz.
Solid Argentine Table Forks, and Spoons 12s. and 15s. per doz.
Do. do. Dessert, 10s. per doz.
Do. do. Tea Spoons, 4s., 5s., and 6s per doz.
THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, BRUSH, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, AND GENERAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
23 & 24, NORTH-EARL STREET.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE, Proprietor.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S COTS, in great variety, with or without Bedding to suit.
JOSEPH SAUNDERS,
House Furnishing Ironmonger,
33, DAME-STREET.

141, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
WILLIAM MARCHANT begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has this day received a large supply of goods to suit the present season, at prices never offered to the Public before.
Japanned Coal Vases, from 5s 6d to 15s each.
Japanned Tea Trays, in sets of 3, from 7s 6d to 25s per set.
Japanned Waiters to match, from 6d to 2s 6d. each.
Argentine Tea Spoons, 4s and 6s per doz.
Argentine Table Forks, 12s and 15s per doz.
Argentine Dessert Forks, 9s and 11s per doz.
Argentine Spoons, same prices.
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, from 12s to 29s per dozen.
Iron Bedsteads, from 8s 6d to 40s.
Shoe Brushes, from 1s 6d to 5s per set.
Blacklead do., from 1s 9d to 3s 9d per do.
Sweeping do., 1s to 5s each.
Hearth do., 6d to 1s 6d each.
Scrubbing do., 9d to 1s 9d each.
Cocoa Fibre Mats and Matting in great variety.
Block Tin Dish Covers, in sets of 6, from 16s the set.
Patent Metal Pots and Saucepans, from 6d to 7s 6d each.
W. M. begs to say, that in submitting the above list, there is no house in Dublin can give the same class of goods at the prices quoted. By paying a visit to inspect the Stock, the Public will be amply repaid. Crosse's Patent Mangles, from 60s to 70s each.
Please observe 141, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, opposite the Market.

GAS LIGHTING.
The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
55, MARY STREET,
DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The great disparity which at present exists between the Bank minimum and the rates current out of doors has rendered the belief general that the Bank directors cannot long sustain the present high rate, and that at the earliest opportunity a reduction will be announced. The favourable impression produced by this anticipation was exemplified in the London Stock Exchange to-day, where Consols rose fully one-eighth per cent, New Three per Cents. being still almost without change. In our local market, a corresponding movement was likewise manifested, Consols having advanced to the extent of 3s 9d per cent.; New Three per Cents. being also one-quarter better; operations were on a more extensive scale than recently, and the general tone of the market was much strengthened. There was also a rather brisk business in Shares; improved prices being recorded in the majority of instances, and firmly sustained.

In Banking Securities, only one quotation was effected—viz., in Hibernians, which continued in strong request at the smart advance of £2 5s per share, owing to the favourable tendency apparent in the operations of the company, which would warrant the expectation of an increased dividend. The other Banks were not negociated; Royals were offered for sale.

In Steam—There is again a falling off of one-quarter to be remarked in Atlantics, which were still offering at the reduced price. Dundalks (limited) barely realised their previous value (£9¼), more being procurable at the quotation. City of Dublin £50 Shares of 1833 were also offering.

Dealings in Mining Securities were again characterised by a considerable amount of activity. Carysforts and Connorrees both declined slightly, and remained on sale at their respective prices. An improvement of 2s 6d per share was established in General Mines, which left off in demand. Mining Company of Ireland were exchanged at an advance of one-quarter on the higher rate of yesterday, and Wicklow Coppers realised their former value (£74); there being still buyers of both at the close of business.

Transactions in Miscellaneous occurred in the same Securities which were negociated yesterday, viz:—Alliance and Consumers' Gas, and Grand Canal Stock, The former were unchanged and steady; the latter continued to exhibit signs of buoyancy, the market being strongly maintained at a further improvement of 10s per cent.

In Original Railway Shares, previous quotations were established in Dublin and Belfast Junctions, and Midland Great Western Halves; of the former more would have been taken; the latter appeared steady. For Great Southern and Western Stock a further advance of 2s 6d per cent. was procured, firmness being observable at the enhanced price; operations were also effected for the New Account at one-eighth higher than the official quotation. Waterford and Limericks were slightly better, and still in request. Cork and Bandons, and Cork and Passages were inquired for.

In Preference, Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents. were extensively dealt in at a fractional improvement, and closed steadily. Great Southern and Western 4 per Cent. Stock declined one-eighth from Monday's price, but left off rather steadily. Portadown and Dungannon 6 per Cents. again passed hands at par.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞ ½
Ditto for new account, 10th December	91¼
BANKS.	
Hibernian	39½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	3¼
City of Dublin,	—
Dundalk, Limited	9¼
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	29s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	61s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	74
General Mining Company (Limited)	5¼
Mining Company of Ireland,	15
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9¾
Grand Canal	37
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Great Southern and Western	113
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Halves	26
Waterford and Limerick	21¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12¾
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¼
Portadown, Dungannon, &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December, 1868, afterwards 5 per cent.	25
Cork and Bandon	—
Ditto, 6 per cent. 4 per cent. perpetual after '63	4½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92¾	92¾	92⅞	—	92½	—
Ditto for Account	92⅞	—				
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞	91⅞ ½	91¼	91¼ ⅛	91¼ ⅛	91⅜ ¼ ⅛
Ditto for Account	91⅛ ¼			91¼ ⅛		
Ditto for Account						91¼ ⅛

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 28.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅛
Account,	93¼ ⅛
New Threes,	91⅞ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅛
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	91⅞ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93 ⅛
Account,	93⅛ ¼
New Threes,	91¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛ ¼
Account,	93⅛ ¼
New Threes,	91¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅛
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	91¾ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 dis., Eastern Counties, 51½; Caledonians, 94; Great Northern, 111½; Great Western, 73½; Great Western of Canada, 11; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 116½; London and North Western, 100½ ¼; Leeds Northern, 59½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 135¼ 4; South Eastern, 84½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102¼; York and North Midland, 89¼ ½ ¾; London and South Western, 94¼; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 112 111½; Grand Trunks, 24; North British, —; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols steady at 93 ¼ ⅛. Shares opened firm, and inactive at about ⅛ per cent; all now a shade firmer again, but good in tone. Midland the firmest market. Easterns opened flat at 51 sellers on the result of the action against them; they are now rather buyers. Canadas dull, and French a shade firmer. Great Western very dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The confident expectation that a reduction will be made in the Bank rate of discount at the weekly court on Thursday prevents applications from being made in the interval. Out of doors the transactions are on terms considerably below the Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities can be obtained at 3 per cent. The English Funds this morning opened without reaction from the sudden fall of ½ per cent., which occurred late yesterday afternoon; but the public effected purchases during the day, and the market subsequently manifested considerable firmness, and closed with a very good appearance. In the foreign exchange this afternoon the rate on Hamburg was slightly lower. Bills on Austria were much offered, and the prices obtained showed increased mistrust in the finances of that empire. About £3,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day. Gold is 1-10th per cent. dearer in Paris than in London, and not quite 1-10th per cent. dearer in Hamburgh than in London.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Funds to-day showed rather more firmness, but the improvement in prices scarcely exceed 1-16 per cent. business being very languid. The Share markets were likewise firm, and in some instances a slight improvement occurred. The main feature was a sudden rise of 1½ per cent. in Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway stock. There was in answer a similar movement in the provincial markets caused by a report that a traffic arrangement has been concluded between the Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies. There was also some large speculative purchases completed of £40,000 or £50,000 of Midland Railway stock for the new account, but owing, apparently, to a heavy supply there was no advance in the price of this stock. Great ease prevails in the Discount market. The best bills were taken to-day at 5 per cent., and scarcely any applications were made to the Bank of England. Indeed, the dullness of business at that establishment was extreme. Applicants are waiting to see if a reduction in the minimum rate will be made on Thursday, but it is not the custom of the establishment to take steps hastily; and the adverse balance of trade between England and America may be held to counsel delay.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, — dis.; Exchequer Bills, —; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 8½ ¼; Caledonians, 94½ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 51½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 84 6; Great Northern, 110½ 11½; Great Northern A, 110½ 11½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 5 15-16 6 1-16; Great Western of Canada, 10 15-16 11 1-16; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Great Western, 73 to ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½ 19; London and North Western, 100½; London and South Western, 93½ 4½; Leeds Northern, 59 to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48 to ½; South Eastern, 85½ ½; Midland, 135½; North British, 62½ 3; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½ 3; York and North Midland, 89½ 90. Consols steady at 93½ ⅝. Shares have rapidly improved; all day closing very firm at the highest point of the day. Canadas dull. French a shade easier.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Funds are again firmer, and a further improvement of ⅛ per cent. has taken place. Attention is chiefly directed to the market for British Railway Stocks, where the settlement has commenced to-day. The arrangements for the adjustment of the account have been accompanied by a fresh rise of 1 per cent. in Midland, and 2 per cent. in Lancashire and Yorkshire Stocks. There is also an improvement in Grand Trunks.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-30 P.M.—Bourse has been dull. Rentes closed 70.20, or a fraction lower than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 28.—Weather gloomy and cold. Foreign arrivals still large. Small attendance of buyers, and little doing. Prices for all descriptions of grain and flour nominally the same as on Monday.

UXBRIDGE'S REPORT.—Wheat—Dry English and fine foreign move off slowly, at Monday's rates. Floating cargoes no cheaper. Barley droops. Oats—Old sell at late rates, while new hangs fire.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES.—A fair average number of buyers has been in attendance at these sales this afternoon. On the whole, the biddings in the finest qualities have ruled steady at yesterday's quotation. The quantity of wool taken by Continental buyers is very moderate.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 28.—10,000 bales sold including 2,000 on speculation and for export, very firm.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.—No 1, 51s 9d to 51s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 52s to 52s 3d; No 3, 50s 6d to 51s. Market quiet. Shipped this week 11,351 tons; corresponding week last year, 9,828 tons.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 28.—White wheat, 29s 0d to 33s 6d; seed ditto, 35s; red wheat, 22s to 29s 6d; barley 14s 0d to 21s; oats, 12s 0d to 15s 2d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 28.—First, 114s; seconds, 110s; thirds 101s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s. 1,800 in market.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—The news from China has not had much influence upon our market, which, however, continues in a most inactive state, at previous currencies. Advices from China to the 18th October state that the total exports of tea to Great Britain were 27,484,500lbs., against 21,919,300lbs. in 1859. Last week, the delivery was 873,215lbs.

Sugar—The public sales held to-day have gone off slowly at about previous quotations. Privately very little business is doing on former terms. The stock of sugar is now 56,000 tons, against 65,000 tons at the corresponding period in 1859. Refined goods are in fair request, at 50s 6d per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed is selling at from 48s to 49s 6d per cwt. A floating cargo of Havana, No. 11 to 11½ has been disposed of for a near port at 29s per cwt.

Coffee—the demand is chiefly restricted to small parcels, at about previous rates. Fine ordinary to middling Ceylon has realised 68s to 72s per cwt. A floating cargo of Rio has changed hands at 56s per cwt.

Cocoa—This article is very dull, and, to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to.

Rice—A few parcels have been disposed of on Continental account; but the demand for home consumption is much restricted. A floating cargo of Necransie Arracan has been sold for the Continent, at 12s per cwt. The stock is 39,000 tons, against 78,000 tons in 1859.

Provisions—Irish butter moves off slowly, at about previous rates. Foreign parcels have declined 1s to 2s per cwt. Bacon is 1s to 2s per cwt. lower, with a dull inquiry. All other provisions are dull, at barely late currencies.

Saltpetre—Next to nothing is doing in this article, and the quotations are almost nominal. The value of 7½ per cent. refraction is 40s per cwt.

Fruit—Both currants and raisins are in fair request, at full prices; but other kinds of fruit are dull.

Cotton—There is more firmness in the demand generally, at full quotations.

Wool—The public sales are progressing steadily. Fine Port Phillip and Sydney qualities have sold at the spring advance of 1d to 1½d per lb; but late parcels have declined 1d per lb. The demand by private contract is heavy.

Hemp and Flax—All kinds of hemp move off slowly; nevertheless, we have no change to notice in prices. The demand for flax is very limited.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has found buyers at 52s 3d to 52s 6d cash, mixed numbers. All manufactured parcels command full prices. A few parcels of spelter have changed hands at £20 10s per ton for spring shipment. Tin is in moderate request. Good Straits at 131s, and Banca at 134s. In the value of lead, copper, and steel, no change has taken place.

Spirits—Rum is in fair request, at full quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; East India, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon; fine Jamaica is quoted at 5s to 6s per gallon; brandy is a dull inquiry at from 8s to 11s 4d; Hambro' spirit is selling at 1s 9d to 1s 10d; English ditto, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; and English gin, for export, 2s 11d to 3s 2d per gallon.

Oils—Linseed oil on the spot is in moderate request at 29s 6d to 29s 9d per cwt. Sperm is dull at £101 to £102 10s per ton. Pale seal, £40; cod, £37 to £38; olive, Gallipoli, £60; cocoa-nut, 54s to 56s; and rape, 42s to 44s; American turpentine, 33s; rough, 11s per cwt.

Tallow—The market is steady P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 60s 6d to 60s 9d; December, 60s 3d; Spring, 60s 9d to 61s per cwt. The stock is 69,609 casks, against 56,417 ditto in 1859; and 25,107 in 1858. Rough fat, 3s 2d per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 8 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Wonder" and "A Roland for an Oliver."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Man with the Iron Mask," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," Frederick Maccabe, to conclude with "Gilderoy."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 8 o'clock
THE MARTYR—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 24th, amounted to 67,082, making a daily average of 11,180 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."
Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

EVERY SMOKER KNOWS!!
THAT KEEVIL'S MEERSCHAUM PIPES are unrivalled. A first-class Meerschaum Pipe, in Case, warranted, sent safe and free by post, on receipt of a post-office order for Ten Shillings and Sixpence.
* The money at once returned if the pipe is not approved of before smoking, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
MEERSCHAUM IMPORTER,
27, MERCHANT'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
HERRMAN KLABER,
Albion-place, London-wall, London, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

PIANOFORTES
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS,
CAPES and TALMAS,
NAPOLEON FROCKS,
DRESS SUITS,
LOUNGE SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to either its advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the epicures of magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a triple merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.,
Thorough Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
84, DAME-STREET.

THE "IRISH TIMES,"
THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT E. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

MRS. SIDFORD
7, NASSAU-STREET,
PARIS MILLINERY AND COURT DRESS ROOMS.
Mrs. SIDFORD respectfully announces her having received a Case of Paris Straw Bonnets; also, Newest Patterns in Parisian Cloaks and Mantles, Richest Brocaded Silks, Foreign Shawls, Droguet Dresses, &c., &c., and solicits inspection of same.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

THE telegraphic summary of Sir Hope Grant's dispatches, which reached us at a late hour on yesterday morning, closed with a doubt as to the safety of the prisoners treacherously seized by the Chinese. Letters from private firms, however, and from officers of the British force, announce that "the prisoners, on being conveyed to Pekin, were placed "in a large public building, and were kindly "treated." A letter from Mr. Parkes has been received in the camp; and, as Lord Elgin only waited the arrival of some heavy siege guns to batter the walls of Pekin, and refused to listen to one word of negociation until the captives were restored, it is almost certain they were in camp 24 hours after the mail left. Mr. Parkes is tolerably well known to the Chinese. He is the officer who brought the affair of the *Arrow* under the notice of the British High Commissioner, and was throughout the previous war employed in the dangerous service of distributing the British proclamations, printed in the Chinese character, throughout the towns. Once he pasted up a Chinese Mandarin in his sedan chair with his barbarian manifestoes. What his fate would have been under circumstances different from the present may be inferred from the known cruelty of the Chinese Court.

By some dispatches of an earlier date, telegraphed to us during the night, it appears that Sin-ko-lin-sin, "somewhat imperiously," directed Lord Elgin to return to Tien-tsin, and referred to a letter which Lord Elgin did not receive until two days after. This is quite in accordance with the traditionary policy of our opponents.

The Emperor Yuen Fuh-sien lays it down as an unalterable maxim of policy, that "if it be right to "act on the barbarians by fair dealings, it is yet more "needful to keep them in hand by stratagem." It is very difficult for a native of the Western nations to comprehend the duplicity of the Chinese character. With them a lie is but a jest, and treachery, if successful, is the most laudable policy. Never was the treachery and thorough duplicity of the Chinese Court more clearly evinced than in the events which have taken place since the march from Tien-tsin. From the official dispatches it now appears that the promises and concessions of the Chinese were merely intended to lure the British force, or a considerable portion of it, into an ambuscade. The Chinese agreed to set apart a campaign ground for our troops; but this ground was, almost by accident, discovered to be entrenched round for miles, and covered with batteries concealed by natural obstacles. It is quite plain that the Chinese hoped to induce Lord Elgin to enter Pekin with a small escort of 1,000 men, and then to attack, on all sides, the remainder of the British army which they thought they had entrapped. The capture of Mr. Parkes and the other gentlemen, however disagreeable to themselves, was the incident which discovered the treacherous plans of the Chinese.

The Allied commanders have now had sufficient proof that the only way to ensure respect for treaties from the Chinese is to inspire them with a dread of punishment, and a conviction that they will assuredly have to suffer heavily for the slightest violation of faith. The war was a guilty war at first, and begun for an unholy purpose. But the Chinese were granted terms unexpectedly favourable. They have broken every engagement they have made, and now, if we are not to have a siege of Pekin, and an expenditure of eleven millions every third year, they must be taught by a signal, but necessary, punishment, that however false they may be to each other, they must be true to us. It is scarcely possible that Lord Elgin, after this, will hurriedly ratify a treaty and depart. A six months' occupation of Pekin, at the expense of the Chinese, will teach these Mandarins, who have all the artifice and treachery of Jesuits, a salutary lesson. The severity of the winter at Pekin is merely a bugbear. Lord Macartney did not leave Tartary for Pekin till the 21st of September, nor Pekin till the 8th of October, and travelling overland to Canton he experienced no severe weather, even in the month of December. Mr. Bell wintered in Pekin, and speaks favourably of the climate during that season. Assuredly, the soldiers who braved the winters of the Crimea will not shrink from a five or six months' habitation in so well-furnished a city as Pekin. As yet the army has experienced the finest weather. By a private letter from the Allied camp, within five miles of Pekin, and dated the 22nd of September, we learn "that the position of the "force is most satisfactory. The weather is delicious. "Supplies are plentiful. The river is navigable for "junks right up to the city; so that artillery, ammunition, and supplies can be conveyed from the "fleet with ease. A most plenteous market has been "opened, and ice is supplied to the sick every second "day." Those who have braved the hardships of the Indian campaign will envy the comforts of the troops camped in the gardens of Pekin.

THE conduct of the Police is daily rendering a bill similar to that introduced last session, by Lord Naas, more imperatively necessary. We do not now allude to the case of Mr. Eyre, who succeeded in inflicting a fine upon one of the regular Police for arresting him because he remonstrated against violent treatment of a prisoner. A more serious occurrence took place yesterday, and one which goes far to destroy altogether the efficiency of an important department of the force. The Commissioners of Police received information from two sources which rendered an inquiry into the death of Mrs. Ellen Blake absolutely necessary. On the one hand, some of her friends asserted that her death was caused by unkind and improper treatment. On the other hand it was alleged that her death had been accelerated by poison. In either case, for the sake of all parties, a formal inquiry should have been held. That inquiry the Police Commissioners placed in the hands of the Detective Police. Two of these officials called upon Mr. Martin, the solicitor of Mrs. Sherwood, at his private house. He told them, at their request, the rumours he had heard, and the reasons for his surmises. He furnished them with all the information he himself possessed, for the sole purpose of facilitating the inquiries of the Police. The Detectives came to him professionally, and he told them what he had learned professionally. The interview was understood to be strictly confidential. And, having satisfied the inquiries of the Police, he left the further pursuit of the investigation and its responsibility altogether in their hands.

Yesterday, at the adjourned inquest, Mr. Devitt called upon Acting-Inspector Craven to give his testimony upon the matter. This could only mean that he should declare the information upon which he acted, and the source of it. In vain Mr. Martin protested against so unusual a course. In vain the Coroner declared that a Police-officer was not bound to disclose in evidence the information upon which he acted. Mr. Devitt persisted, and Mr. Craven proceeded to declare, in public, every particle of information which he had received in his professional capacity, as a Detective, from Mr. Martin.

Even in criminal trials a policeman has merely to use the stereotyped phrase, "from information which he had received." He has never been called upon to disclose the source of that information, or its minute details. We trust the physician, the solicitor, and the barrister with secrets, never dreaming that they will be published. The Detective Police-officer, to be efficient, should be even more trustworthy. Who, on the occurrence of a murder or felony, would venture to trust his surmises or information to a Detective if he thought that that Detective would pronounce his name in open court, and relate minutely the conversation which he held? We believe Inspector Craven to be a very active and intelligent officer, one fully acquainted as well with the duties as with the etiquette of the Detective Force, and, therefore, his conduct is the more inexplicable. He has, indeed, given a severe wound to the efficiency of the Police, by rendering confidence impossible. No man who is aware of circumstances which may serve as a clue to ulterior discovery can venture to confide these circumstances to a Detective, now that he knows that every syllable he utters will be publicly proclaimed, and his authority given. If this is to be the rule of the Detective Police, every person who gives them a tittle of information will be liable to an action; or, if not, to envenomed hostility. The Detective Force was formed specially to gather up scattered threads of circumstantial probabilities, which they can only obtain from those who do not wish to be made public in the matter. If, when a surmise has proved unfounded, the authority is to be given up, then there is no need of a Detective Force whatever. Where the evidence is complete and full, we can appeal to the tribunals without the intervention of Detectives. Their very name marks out the secrecy and the confidential character of their duties. It is a monstrous thing that a gentleman who trusts a Detective with information should be publicly held up to the enmity of exasperated individuals. We look upon the publication by a Detective of information confided to him as the betrayal of a sacred trust; and if the Commissioners of Police desire that the Detective Force should be in any degree efficient, they will mark, unmistakably, their sense of the transaction.

ELECTION OF BOROUGH ASSESSOR.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement for the election of Borough Assessor, which appears in our columns, and which is to take place on Monday next, at the Assembly House, William-street, James M. Hyndman, our old friend, presents himself for re-election to that post which he has held uncontested for the last six years, and in which we do not hesitate to say he has given, by his judgments, universal satisfaction.

A contest, however, has been provoked by Mr. O'Mahony having announced his intention of standing in opposition to Mr. Coffey, against whom he has made an active canvass. This, unfortunately, entails the expense and annoyance of a contest on Mr Hyndman, as by the words of the statute 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 108, sec 70. "At "every such election of assessor of the borough, no burgess "shall vote for more than one person to be an assessor," and, consequently, the person having the smallest number of votes will, necessarily, be defeated.

An erroneous impression, we are sorry to find, exists amongst many of the burgesses, relative to which we wish to disabuse their minds, as it is imagined that one of the assessors must, of necessity, represent the Conservative interest, and also, that a burgess, where there are three candidates in the field, can select two of them to vote for, such not being the case, as will be found by the extract from the Municipal Act as above. It therefore behoves all Conservative burgesses to record their votes early in the day for Mr. Hyndman alone, as every vote withheld from him, under the existing state of facts, will be of serious injury.

The *Times* on the Papacy:—

The Roman Church has always insisted much on the universal consent which has followed and attested its acts and decrees, and in these latter years it has given to that universal consent even a more prominent place, and all but a priority of position. In the great doctrinal act which, whatever its meaning, was thought important enough to collect at Rome all the notables of the Church throughout all the world, it was expressly and most emphatically declared that what was then decreed had been for ages the opinion of the Church, and that it was solely in answer to certain provocations that a definite dogma was promulgated. Now, we beg to ask what hitherto questionable point, and certainly not on the essence of Christianity, has at this moment been decided by any Roman Catholic, not a mere fanatic, against the existing state of things? There is not a sane member of the communion who can allude to the temporal position of the Pope without a smile, and something on the way to absolute contempt. In these days the Church of Rome is more or less a missionary church throughout all the world, and appears to get on best where it is wholly missionary. It is the idea of the Church which is most familiar to the highest minds either bred in that communion or recently added to it. None of them think it any loss that their Church in these isles, for example, has not large landed estates and temporal power. Certainly the odour of temporality that cleaves round every thought, word, and deed of the established hierarchy, does not encourage a belief that Wiseman and Cullen would be more loved and respected if they had half a county between them and seats in the Lords. No wonder, then, that every Romanist you meet shrugs his shoulders, lifts up his hands, and looks with pity on the unfortunate old gentleman enacting such an inferior part on the banks of the Tiber, with a rout of all nations dancing round his throne.

There happens to be something more than pity in the affair, for the devotees of this and other countries have had a very practical and experimental proof of the working of this obstinacy. They have emptied their pockets, stopped all sorts of plans at home, and not a little embarrassed themselves in order to supply funds to the Holy Father in his present distress. The alms of the faithful, and we know how precious they are, have been spent in guns and cartouche-boxes, in powder and shot, in uniform, shoes, and such unghostly gear, and, as happily shepherds make very bad wolves, the whole of this carnal stuff, together with the wearers, has fallen straightway into the hands of the foe. There has been an immense drain of spiritual resources, and all in vain. The Pope sits considerably worse than he did a year ago. All, except Rome and its immediate outposts, such as Civita Vecchia, Terracina, and a few places inland nearer still, is irretrievably lost to the Roman See. But how stands this remnant, this brand plucked out from the burning? It is now in the tightest and most secular of all human grasps. France holds all that Italy has not. She cares not for names, so as she has the thing, and France it is that now occupies and possesses the patrimony of St. Peter. No one who has been to Rome since the entry of the French troops will say that the Pope is a temporal Sovereign, except as the King of Delhi was lately, and there are several temporal Sovereigns now in this metropolis. Yet this puppet, for such he is, in fact, suffers, and is made to suffer, all the anxieties, cost, and infamy of a losing game for a forfeited territory against a whole nation.

Now, is there wisdom in this? Is there religion? Is there even fanaticism? True, there have been Fifth Monarchymen and there have been men out of Bedlam who could expect a Providential interference for any object the caprice of the hour might lead them to specify. Such a delusion, and nothing worthier, is that of Pio Nono and his advisers. What does he gain by winging his spiritual missiles from under the broad shield of France? Is it sovereignty that while his own troops are despatched upon infamous errands, misled, betrayed, beaten, disarmed, and made the laughing-stock of the civilised world, more than 20,000 Frenchmen are making themselves at home in the Eternal City, and eating the fat of the land? So long as Pio Nono plays the traitor to the great cause of his race, and lets the foreigner into the very citadel of the fortress, France will still parade in the Piazza of St. Peter's, still fill the palace of the Cæsars with her bugles and make the Coliseum echo her drums, still sweep through the Porta del Popolo once a week with a long train of cavalry and artillery, and hold reviews in the famous battle-field of Constantine. Her soldiers will still be seen everywhere carrying piles of bread and meat, and escorting loads of fuel and forage through the hungriest population in the world. The Gauls are in the capital, and they are there with a vengeance; always there, and there as no one else is. Such is the practical result of the Papal policy. Whatever the name, this is the thing. When the Pope pronounces his blessing, its spiritual benefit to the spiritual flock we do not doubt, but as the prayer of a temporal Prince, it is as great a mockery as the tragedian's "God bless you, my people." In sober fact, Pio Nono has sold the Patrimony of St. Peter to France for her protection against dangers which his Holiness and his advisers no doubt think very formidable, but which Englishmen, with their bolder habits of thought, will be disposed to think hardly worth so large a sacrifice. We do not expect churches to tumble down in a day, or bishops of any kind to be made outcasts and wanderers, because we do not think either churches or bishops are necessarily tied to things of time.

What if the Pope should at once practice the doctrine of faith and renunciation, which his Church is not slow to recommend to others? Is it not always meritorious at the call of any Providence, or from mere inward moving, to give up house and land—nay, the oldest and most sacred patrimony, for a spiritual end? If the Pope can do this for himself, he can do this for his line; and over and over again has the Pope sanctioned such abdications by his temporal subjects. Within thirty years the eldest son of the Church has twice abdicated, and so made way for that eldest son whom the Pope now recognises as the guardian of his own throne. Suppose, then, the Pope were to do what he has so often sanctioned in others? The Italian race would cease to have any quarrel with his Holiness; and, instead of a temporal feud, would have the strongest interest, and no doubt the greatest desire, to keep the temporal head of their church at Rome. The French would instantly lose all pretence for having one single soldier within two hundred miles of Rome. That they would be loth to leave, and that they would look about for some reasons for at least a decent respite, may easily be supposed; but they would be in a false position, and every day they remained in Italy would lower their character in the estimation of Europe. They could have no real excuse for remaining. They are not necessary to the spiritual power of the Pope, even if they were particularly anxious on this point; and a detemporalised Pope would fulminate with quite as much effect as the small Prince who now sends out armies to be beaten and manifestoes to be laughed at. But the truth is, the Pope is no longer a temporal Prince, and with twenty-three millions of Italians united against him he is not likely ever to resume that impediment to his spiritual functions. To abdicate, in his case, would only be to declare the fact. As to revenues, after all these years of French occupation, Italian invasion, and European enlisting, small must have been the balance for the Papal Exchequer. The dignity of the Roman See is really maintained by the contributions of the communion, in one form or another; and no one can doubt that the people who have subscribed so liberally for such an affair as the Irish Brigade would be as openhanded for the more legitimate purposes of a spiritual sovereignty. Even were local troubles or difficulties to render another residence desirable for the present, that would make no other difference than as far as it moved the hearts and stimulated the zeal of the Pope's spiritual subjects. Indeed, there is no telling what the effect of a missionary, and even, in a certain sense, a mendicant Pope, might be on the natural fanaticism of a large class of minds. It is quite possible that some people might compare the lackland and penniless Pope with his more worldly imitators nearer home. But we repeat it has ceased to be a question for discretion. The question has settled itself. There is no longer any doubt as to the fact, which is that France, and France alone, now possesses the Patrimony of St. Peter. All that the Court of Rome has to do is to recognise the fact as resignedly as may be, and announce it to the world. It will then be France's turn to consider what to do.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP RETURNS.

Our contemporary, the *Daily Express*, complains of our comments respecting the stamp returns just issued, and endeavours to account for the enormous increase of our stamped circulation, and a decrease in its own to an extent unprecedented in the annals of journalism. It accounts for this by our having been the first to break down the monopoly of dear-priced Conservative journals, and to our having stoutly upheld the principle of Scriptural education, when the *Daily Express* betrayed the cause to which it owed the respectable position it once held. We acknowledge the justice of our contemporary, in drawing attention to two elements of our success. But there are other causes which have conduced, in no small degree, to the prosperity of this journal, and have placed it, in the limited period of two years, in its present proud position. Nationality, straightforwardness, and faithfulness are important elements of success, even though our contemporary has ignored them.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The success of Mr. Drew at the Lyceum, on Monday night, may be pronounced complete. The play of "Handy Andy," although rather deficient in plot, affords a great many scenes of genuine humour. The roars of laughter that followed some of Andy's tricks showed how entirely the audience enjoyed it. He was called forth at the end of each act, and greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. The *Times* contains no notice of his first appearance. This line of policy is not unusual in the *Times*. I have remarked that on several occasions the *Times* has reserved its opinion till after the other papers. It adopts the same plan with regard to books. However, the *Morning Chronicle* duly celebrates the "decided hit," and the *Daily Telegraph* chronicles the event as a genuine success. They speak of his impersonation of the Irish character as truthful, unconventional, and humorous, and in every way give due praise to his ability and naturalness.

If simplicity be a desideratum in operas, no complaint can be made of "Les Noces de Georgette," the new opera at Covent-garden. The plot (if one may style it a plot) is no more than this: on the wedding-day of two peasants the bridegroom showed the white feather. The bride, however, not to be baffled, pursued him, and conjured him, for the sake of her reputation, which she alleged to be compromised, to sign a blank marriage contract. He consented, with no further idea than to get rid of her. She, however, signed it herself; and as it was thus made valid, gave it to a relative who held it *in terrorem* over the bridegroom. The latter becomes furious at first and smashes the chairs and tables. Tired with misfortune, he sinks to sleep in a granary, but awakes to find that Georgette has replaced all he has broken, and provided a good supper into the bargain. At this he mollifies, and at last consents to have her as his wife. Miss Pyne acted and sung the part of Georgette with her usual sweetness.

The Premier Duke of England has passed away. In his forty-fifth year Henry Granville Fitzwilliam Howard, fourteenth Duke of Norfolk, has been gathered to his fathers. His life was not distinguished in any way, either politically or otherwise. He was a fervent Roman Catholic, and very generous in his donations to churches and chapels. There is something romantic in the story of his marriage. While travelling in Greece, he happened to fall ill at Athens, and was received into the house of Admiral Lyons, then British Minister at Greece. During his illness he became acquainted with his host's daughter, who acted the part of nurse. Gratitude for her kindness and sympathy gave place to love, and as soon as he was well recovered a proposal was made. The Admiral, however, would not hear of it, and wanted to persuade Lord Arundel that it would be very wrong for him, who should one day become a duke, to marry the daughter of a man of no rank or high birth. The attachment, however, was persisted in, and the marriage took place. Before he attained his dukedom, Lord Arundel succeeded in inducing his wife and daughter to become Roman Catholics. The new Duke is a boy of fifteen.

A very good story connected with the Emperor's present temporary widowerhood is circulating in Paris. The other night he went to the Varietes, and is said to have enjoyed the piece amazingly. At one part of the play (the "Guide des Etrangers a Paris"), a father, when reproached with his age, exclaims, "My age! well, what then! I am only fifty-two, and, by-the-bye, I am not yet fifty, for I spent two years in England, and those two years I do not reckon. At this the Emperor laughed heartily, considering it very as *apropos* to himself, no doubt, and, turning round to Fleury, was observed to count on his fingers, as if he were enumerating the number of years which, being spent in England, ought to be deducted from his real age. The Emperor is now fifty-two.

The Empress is, meanwhile, progressing through Scotland. At Perth her attention was drawn to a poor wornout soldier, adorned with several clasps and medals. Touched with sympathy for his misfortunes, she gave him a small donation. At this one of the attendants, with more officiousness than good taste, took the opportunity to insinuate that her Majesty's bounty was misplaced, in that it was given to a Waterloo veteran, one who had fought against the uncle of her husband. With admirable grace and point, Eugenie replied, "He is then the more deserving, for he contended with a brave enemy."

Have the proctors of Cambridge, or have they not, a right to take up any wandering females found after dusk within the precincts of the town? That is the question now to be decided by an action brought against the said proctors for having confined two young women—one to three days', the other to a fortnight's imprisonment. The *Saturday Review*, treating the ancient privilege of the proctors with exceptional respect, has come in for a regular set-to with the junior students of the college, who object to the above-mentioned privilege of the proctors (on principle). Mesdemoiselles Emma Kemp and Sarah Elobon were the females concerned, who were dragged by the university officers, whilst travelling in an omnibus, in January last, and conveyed to the Spinning-house in a manner more prompt than pleasant. The case will be tried before special juries, in the Court of Common Pleas, on or before the 30th instant.

After all her heroic endeavours to retrieve her grandmother's character, Miss Sheddon has been unsuccessful. Setting aside the question of justice involved in the case, it must have struck any one that Sir Cresswell Cresswell behaved so ungallantly to the fair pleader. When she claimed some assistance on account of her exceptional position, the bachelor judge said that if there were any difficulties she made them herself. One does not like to say anything rude, but I can't help thinking that (in the language of sympathetic spinsters) he must be "a brute," as, indeed, all old bachelors must be.

Fashionable Intelligence.
(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 27.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, the Princess of Leiningen, the Prince of Leiningen and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Lady Caroline Barrington, Baron von Westerweller, Baron de Mayenfisch, Comte de Rantzan, Major Cowell, R.E., and the following visitors, who arrived at the Castle in the afternoon:—The Lord Chancellor, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, General Lord Clyde, the Right Hon. W. and Mrs. Cowper, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe.

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern took leave of her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family, and left Windsor by an early train for Southampton, en route to Lisbon. His Serene Highness was attended by Baron de Mayenfisch and Comte de Rantzan.

The Earl of Caithness and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Harris and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Bentinck, as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Kent is still suffering from severe rheumatic pains, but her Royal Highness is otherwise in good health.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn leave Chesterfield House, this day, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Countess Dowager of Verulam will leave The Grove this week for Gorhambury.

The Earl and Countess of Bective and family have left Underly Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, for The Lodge, Virginia, county Cavan.

The Earl of Gainsborough has taken a mansion in Portman-square.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave Cambridge House in a few days for Broadlands.

Lord Stanley, M.P., arrived in London on Tuesday, from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House. His lordship left town last evening for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

Lord Dynevor has arrived at Wallace's Hotel, Hyde-park-corner.

The Lord Primate has arrived in Dublin, from the Palace, Armagh.

The Hon. Edward and Mrs. Kenyon, who had been staying at the Palace for some weeks, have left Armagh en route for Mucefen, Whitchurch, Shropshire.

Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq., D.L., and Mrs. Hans Hamilton Woods, and suite, have arrived at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Mrs. H. Wells has left London on a visit to the Marquis of Donegall, near Uxbridge, and will, on her return, accompany the Countess of Glengall and daughter to the South of France.

A. Lefroy, Esq., M.P., Mrs. Lefroy, and Miss King, have left Drumpeller House, on a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Napier.

The Church.

ENGLISH CHURCH APPOINTMENTS VACANT.

PERPETUAL CURACIES.

Bethnal-green, St Bartholomew, Middlesex; dio London; val £200 with residence; pat Bishop of London; Rev F H Vivian, prom.
Llanelwedd, Radnor; dio St David's; val £85; pat E D Thomas, Esq; Rev J W Thomas, prom.

CHAPLAINCIES.

London City Union; stipend £250; testimonials to the Clerk before December 1.
Plymouth Borough Jail; Rev W Hocker, prom.
Plymouth Cemetery; Rev W Hocker, prom.

CURACIES.

Aldbourne, Wilts; dio Salisbury; stipend £100.
Allington, Dorset; dio Salisbury.
Bacton, Suffolk; dio Norwich.
Barnsley, St Mary, Yorkshire; dio Ripon.
Bury, St Paul, Lancashire; dio Manchester.
Hurst-Pierpoint, Sussex; dio Chichester.
Kibworth-Beauchamp; Leicestershire; dio Peterborough.
Levens, Westmoreland; dio Carlisle.
Mablethorpe, St Mary, w Stayne, co and dio Lincoln.
Monk's Kirby, Warwickshire; dio Worcester.
Otago, New Zealand; dio Christ Church; stipend £200 with house and £100 passage money; pat Warden of St Andrew's College, Bradfield.
Preston, Long, Yorkshire; dio Ripon.
Rochdale, St James, Lancashire; dio Manchester.
Sevenoaks, Kent; dio Canterbury; stipend £100.
Shaftesbury, Dorset; dio Salisbury; stipend £52 and lodgings.
Townstall w St Saviour, Dartmouth, Devon, dio Exeter.
Toynton, Low, co and dio Lincoln; stipend £70.
Warton, Lancashire; dio Manchester; stipend £75 with house, or £60 with title.

We understand, and have much pleasure in announcing to our readers, that the new parish Church of St. James, Dublin, will be opened for Divine service on Sunday, the 16th of next month. His Grace the Archbishop is expected to preach at the noon service, and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kildare, at the evening service.

This building was designed by the Messrs. Welland, architects to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is a beautiful structure, and will be an ornament to the city.

Thanks.

To the Rev. C. Hope Robertson, of Muckross, Killarney, for £2 for the Syrian Relief Fund.

The Rev C Wolseley, 37 Dawson-street, Honorary Secretary for Ireland to the "Friend of the Clergy Corporation," for the following viz:—Rev E S Abbott, subscription, £1 1s; do collection in St Mary's Church, 11th inst, £6 8s 9d; Rev William M Mason, collection in St Werburgh's Church, 11th inst, £10 10s; do subscription, from John Read, Esq, £1 1s; Rev Fredrick Dowling, collection in Kingstown Free Church, 18th inst, £11 11s; Rev Saunders Barton, collection in Whitechurch, 11th inst, £3 3s 9d; Rev B W Adams, collection in Cloghan Church, 18th inst, £3 3s; Francis Lowe, Esq, per Rev F F Carmichael, £1; A Dissenter, per Rev Richard S Brooke, £1.

The Army.

RELATIVE ARMY AND STAFF RANK.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

VICTORIA R.—Whereas, we have judged it expedient to assign relative army rank to all military staff appointments of our army, and to establish and classify the same with that which has been assigned by former Royal warrants and regulations to the officers of certain departments belonging or attached to our army. It is our will and pleasure that the relative rank of all such officers shall, from the 1st April last, be established and classified according to the following schedule, and that by such classification and the scales affixed thereto, all issues in kind or pecuniary allowance in lieu thereof, shall be regulated, unless otherwise specifically provided for.

Given at our Court at St. James', this Twenty-seventh day of September, 1860, in the 24th year of our reign.

(By her Majesty's command)

SIDNEY HERBERT.

Schedule of Military and Civil Staff Officers, classified according to position or relative rank:—

General—Staff.

Lieutenant General—Staff—Adjutant General of the Forces, Quartermaster General of the Forces, Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the army at Head Quarters.

Major General—Staff—Adjutant General in India, Quartermaster General in India, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces, Deputy Quartermaster General to the Forces, Inspector General of Musketry, Chaplain General, Commissary General, Inspector General of Hospitals, after three years' service.

Brigadier General—Staff—Deputy Adjt. Gen. Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers, Deputy Adjutant General for Clothing, Deputy Adjutant General Dublin, Deputy Quartermaster General Dublin, Inspector General of Hospitals, under three years' service.

Colonel—Staff—Deputy Adjutant General abroad, or elsewhere than in London or Dublin, Deputy Quartermaster General abroad, or elsewhere than in London or Dublin; Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces at Head Quarters, Assistant Quartermaster General to the Forces at Head Quarters, Deputy Commissary General, after five years' service, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals after five years' service, Chaplain, 1st Class, Principal Veterinary Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Staff—Assistant Adjutant General of a Division or District, Assistant Quartermaster General of a Division or District, Assistant Adjutant General to Inspector General of Cavalry or Infantry, Military Secretary to a General Officer (unless he hold a higher rank), Assistant Commandant and Chief Instructor of School of Musketry, Deputy Commissary General, under five years' service, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, under five years' service, Chaplain, 2nd Class, Surgeon Major (if on the Staff), Staff; (if Regimental Regimental); Principal Military Storekeeper, Military Storekeeper, Assistant Military Secretary, if a Field Officer, where there is no Military Secretary.

Major—Staff—Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Forces at Head Quarters, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, do., Assistant Commissary General, Purveyor in Chief, Chaplain, 3rd Class.

Paymaster after 15 years' full pay service as a Commissioned Officer, with not less than 10 as Paymaster (if belonging to a Regiment, Regimental); (if to a Depot Battalion or District, Special.)

Deputy Judge Advocate (if commissioned as such), Staff, Governor of Military Prisons, 1st Class, Surgeon (if on the Staff), Staff. Surgeon (if on the Staff), Staff. Surgeon (if Regimental), Regimental. Barrack Master, 1st Class, Staff. Deputy Military Storekeeper, Staff. District Inspectors of Musketry, Staff. Staff Veterinary Surgeon on promotion, Staff. Assistant Military Secretary, if a Captain where there is no Military Secretary, Staff.

Captain—Staff—* Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of District, * Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, do., Assistant Military Secretary, where there is a Military Secretary, * Major of Brigade, Aid-de-Camp.

Paymaster, under 15 years full pay service as a Commissioned Officer, and less than 10 years of that period as Paymaster (if belonging to a Regiment, Regimental); (if to a Depot Battalion or District, Special).

Captain Instructor of School of Musketry, Chaplain, 4th Class, Deputy Purveyor in Chief, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Assistant Surgeon 6 years' service (if on the Staff, Staff; if Regimental, Regimental); Purveyor after 10 years' service, Barrack Master, 2nd Class Assistant Military Storekeeper, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class, Regimental; Staff Officers of Pensioners, if above the rank of Lieutenant Provost Marshal if commissioned as such, Town or Fort Major, Governor of Military Prisons, 2nd and 3rd Classes; Lieutenant Assistant Instructor, School of Musketry, Apothecary, after 15 years' service, Clerk of Works, 1st Class.

Lieutenant—Regimental—Adjutant, Staff or Regimental Assistant Surgeon under six years' service (if on the Staff, Staff; if Regimental Regimental); Quartermaster, Regimental. Staff—Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Barrack Master, 3rd Class, Purveyor under ten years' service, Clerk of Works, 2nd Class, Military Store Clerk, 1st Class, Staff Officer of Pensioners if below the rank of Captain, Apothecary under 15 years' service, Clerk Royal Engineer Department, 1st and 2nd Classes, Deputy Provost Marshal if commissioned as such, * Town or Fort Adjutant, Garrison Quartermaster.

Ensign—Staff—Clerk of Works, 3rd Class, Military Store Clerk, 2nd Class, Purveyor's Clerk, Veterinary Surgeon, on appointment, Regimental; Clerk Royal Engineer Department, 3rd Class, Staff.

SIDNEY HERBERT.

* These officers, if holding superior army rank to that in which they are here classed, shall be entitled to the allowance of such superior rank.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ARTILLERY AND ENGINEER SERVICES.
NOTICE.

Horse Guards, 26th November, 1860.

The competitive examinations hitherto held of candidates for the Artillery and Engineer service of the Indian army will cease, and all candidates for the Artillery and Engineer services generally will in future have to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The next competitive examinations, in conformity with the annexed regulations, will commence on 7th January, 1861.

The number of vacancies to be competed for is 70.

Applications of candidates, as required by Art. 8 of the regulations, will in this instance be received until the 20th December next.

The successful candidates will be admitted in the first instance to the Royal Military College, Addiscombe, and eventually transferred to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

As in the prospectus formerly issued for admission to Addiscombe College it was provided that candidates might be examined in the use of astronomical and surveying instruments, there will be an examination in that subject for such as desire to take it up in January next; after which date, however, it will not be included among the subjects of examination for admission to Woolwich. 750 marks will be allotted to this subject, as heretofore.

W. F. FORSTER, Military Secretary.

A party of the 4th Light Dragoons, consisting of one subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 trumpeter, and 15 rank and file, will attend at the Phoenix Park gate at forty minutes past seven o'clock this evening, for the purpose of escorting his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to and from the Theatre Royal.

A guard of honour, consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, and 50 rank and file, with the Queen's colours and band from the 86th Regiment, will attend at the Theatre Royal at a quarter before eight o'clock this evening, to receive his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in state.

Ensign S. H. Pigott, 86th Regiment, has proceeded on leave of absence to the 14th December next.

The Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants—Henry T Boger, to the Jason; George T Mead, to the Flying Fish; Frederick S Vandermeulin, to the Marlborough (additional), for disposal. Surgeon—James Sproule, to the Ariel. Midshipman—R P W Powney to the Jason; F J Easther, to the Harrier. Acting Third-class Assistant-Engineer—Joseph Connolly, to the Cumberland.

LATEST NE[WS]
BY MAGNETIC TELEGR[APH]

CHINA—DISPATCH FROM LO[RD ELGIN]

A second supplement to the Gazette ... yesterday evening, containing the ... Lord Elgin. Lord Elgin, writing Septe[mber] ... On the 11th two white-buttoned Ma[ndarins] ... haste from the North, with a letter fr[om] ... and his colleague, somewhat defiant in ... writers expressed some surprise at his ... started with a force from Tien-tsin, in ... letter of the previous day, which letter ... Elgin had not received until two days ... here, and the writers required him to r[eturn] ... terms slightly imperious. Lord Elg[in] ... proper way of treating this letter ... notice of it, and he proceeded ... advancing column of the army. At ... same evening, a further comm[unication from] these personages was received, which, ... spirit, was more moderate than the ... twelve hours before. Lord Elgin says ... conditionally, almost all the points in ... between us. A strong desire was exp[ressed that the] British army may not go beyond ... named, and the writers remark that if ... would be still sufficiently near to be ... should any hitch in the negociations oc[cur] ... Replying to this communication, Lord E[lgin] ... the Commander-in-Chief whether or no[t] ... position to continue, without interrupt[ion the] advance on Tangchow. Sir Hope Gra[nt] ... it would be necessary, before underta[king] ... which might end in the assault of Tang[chow] ... a large depot of stores, and bring up ... operations which might involve a ... days, and perhaps a much longer ti[me] ... case, Lord Elgin's reply was ... calculated to bring matters to a ... as to avoid delay, which, at tha[t] ... year, and in the existing low sta[te] ... would be hazardous. His lordship sa[ys] ... that the British army would continu[e] ... Tangchow, crushing all opposition w[hich it might] encounter.

In a dispatch from Lord Elgin, ... 23rd, the brother of the Emperor a[ppears] ... plenipotentiary for the re-establishment of peac[e] ... states that until the British subjects ... were released, he could not take any ... any proceedings.

DISTURBANCE AT PESTH—
RETURN OF GARIBAL[DIANS]

PESTH, WEDNESDAY.—On the 26th ... Caraly Oberzespan, of Syathmar, was pa[ssing] ... Breuezin, a torch light procession, acco[mpanied by a band] of music, was formed in his honour. Th[is] ... caused some disturbances, which resu[lted in the] intervention, and the arrest of from 20 ...

NAPLES, 27TH Nov.—1,700 Garib[aldians] ... chosen to return to their homes, h[aving received their] licence. The embarkation of as ma[ny] ... place to-morrow. An order of the ... inviting the officers and soldiers of ... to abstain from making any demonst[ration] ...

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AN[D ITALY]

A Vienna letter, in the Cologne G[azette] ... a complete understanding exists be[tween] ... England upon the English note of 2[7th] ... tive to the Italian question. This ... shown by the nomination of Ambassa[dors] ... to the Court of King Victor Emmanu[el] ... Italian Parliament has proclaimed th[e] ... the kingdom of Italy. It is furthe[r] ... Western Powers will guarantee the ... the House of Savoy, and that there a[re] ... negotiating a diplomatic arrangement r[especting] ...

CANADA AND THE UNIT[ED STATES]

LONDONDERRY, WEDNESDAY NIG[HT.—The] ... Anglo Saxon, which left Quebe[c] ... arrived in Londonderry shortly a[fter] ... proceeded immediately, having lande[d] ... consisting of 105 sacks, the Scotch po[rtion] ... to Glasgow direct, by the steam[er] ... port. The Anglo-Saxon brings 84 ...

The intelligence which continue[s to arrive from] the South is of a character simil[ar to that] reached for two or three days past. ...

There is evidently a strong sent[iment of] union struggling to the surface ... states, the evidences of which are f[ound] ... ment that Mr. Cobb, represent[ing] ... from alarm, is strongly oppose[d] ... Also General Wilson's representa[tive] ... and various other prominent South[ern] ...

THE SECESSION MO[VEMENT]

Great excitement prevails in S[outh Carolina] ... ing the secession movment. It is ... no circumstances, recede from ... taken, and that the United States' ... in any part of that State. The ... owing to the present state of affa[irs] ... number of labourers employed on ...

ARREST OF COLONEL CO[RCORAN FOR DISRE]SPECT TO THE PRINC[E OF WALES]

General Sandford has caused ... Corcoran, of the 69th Regiment, ... this regiment for parade on the o[ccasion] ... of the Prince of Wales in New ...

COMMERCIA[L]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Whea[t] ... sales 20,000 bushels; Milwauki[e] ... mixed Western, 71c afloat. O[ats] ... Jersey, 44c to 67c; Northern ... Pork dull; sales small; pric[es] ... dull, and sales small at 12c to ...

MONTREAL, 17TH Nov.—Fl[our] ... mand; No. 1 superfine, 5.10; ... 6.16 to 6.20. Wheat inactive ... and Western, 118 to 120; pea[s] ... changed, and ashes dull.

MISCELLA[NEOUS]

In Doctors' Commons yes[terday] ... Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, ... steps to prosecute his appeal ... vation.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.— ... has arrived here from Swa[nsea] ... coals; boat stove, bulwark g[one] ...

UNDERGRADUATE PHILOSO[PHICAL SOCIETY] ... ning meeting of this society, ... be held in the dining-hall, o[n] ... when the address will be d[elivered by] ... Robert Ball (Sch.) The cha[ir will be taken] by the Right Honourabl[e] ... Tickets for admission to the ... tained by application to th[e] ... Swifte, Esq., No. 34, College ... rooms from 10 A.M. to 12 no[on] ... to the public.

CASE OF DROWNING.—Ab[out] ... evening, a man, named Willi[am] ... and whose family reside in ... accidentally fell into the Ro[yal Canal] ... Bridge and the Liffey, and w[as drowned] ... of the occurrence he was dr[iving] ... to Mr. Loughlin Dunn, of ... that he saw the man fall in[to the water and en]deavoured to save him by ... in vain. The body was sho[rtly after recovered] ... named John Thomas and W[illiam] ... ing to the schooner Erin M... ... shed to await the coroner's ... this day.

WRECK ON BLACKWAT[ER BANK.] —On Monday night int[elligence] ... Coghlan, receiver of wre[ck] ... vessel, name unknown, h[ad] ... and four o'clock that a[fternoon] ... Bank, near the spot wh[ere] ... foundered in May last y[ear] ... panied by Mr. Harpe[r] ... diately proceeded to the ... charge their respective d[uties] ... distance they could to th[e] ... senger reported that sh[e] ... three of the crew took to ... the land in safety, but w[ere] ... of the shore, the tiny cra[ft] ... the three unfortunate ... raging surge. During th[e] ... sisted by some of the co[astguard] ... rockets with a line atta[ched] ... a communication with t[he vessel] ... they succeeded in accom[plishing] ... means the whole of the ... three drowned in attem[pting to land] ... bering 19 persons, were ... very exhausted state. ... Lydia, of and from Li[verpool] ... with a valuable genera[l cargo] ... over the bank, and will ... is out, so that hopes are ... be saved. We did not ... of the three unfortuna[te] ... believe another large ... sharing a similar fate ... same hour on Sunday ... about in a distressed ... which the wind was b[lowing] ... seamanship of those o[n board] ... off." So great was ... in that a messenger ...

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

CHINA—DISPATCH FROM LORD ELGIN.

A second supplement to the *Gazette* was published yesterday evening, containing the official dispatches of Lord Elgin. Lord Elgin, writing September 16th, states—On the 11th two white-buttoned Mandarins arrived in haste from the North, with a letter from Prince Tsia and his colleague, somewhat defiant in its tone. The writers expressed some surprise at his lordship having started with a force from Tien-tsin, in spite of their letter of the previous day, which letter, however, Lord Elgin had not received until two days after his departure, and the writers required him to return hither, in terms slightly imperious. Lord Elgin thought the proper way of treating this letter was to take no notice of it, and he proceeded with the advancing column of the army. At seven o'clock, the same evening, a further communication from these personages was received, which, both in letter and spirit, was more moderate than the letter received twelve hours before. Lord Elgin says it concedes, unconditionally, almost all the points in controversy between us. A strong desire was expressed that the British army may not go beyond a certain point named, and the writers remark that if halted there it would be still sufficiently near to be called into play, should any hitch in the negociations occur. Before replying to this communication, Lord Elgin inquired of the Commander-in-Chief whether or not we were in a position to continue, without interruption, our hostile advance on Tangchow. Sir Hope Grant replied that it would be necessary, before undertaking a march which might end in the assault of Tangchow, to create a large depot of stores, and bring up heavy guns for operations which might involve a week or ten days, and perhaps a much longer time. This being the case, Lord Elgin's reply was of a nature calculated to bring matters to a speedier issue, so as to avoid delay, which, at that season of the year, and in the existing low state of the river, would be hazardous. His lordship said, in substance, that the British army would continue its advance on Tangchow, crushing all opposition which it might encounter.

In a dispatch from Lord Elgin, dated September 23rd, the brother of the Emperor appears as a negociator for the re-establishment of peace, but Lord Elgin states that until the British subjects detained at Pekin were released, he could not take any step to stay military proceedings.

DISTURBANCE AT PESTH—HOMEWARD RETURN OF GARIBALDIANS.

PESTH, WEDNESDAY.—On the 26th inst., while Count Caraly Oberzespan, of Syathmar, was passing through Debreuzin, a torch light procession, accompanied by bands of music, was formed in his honour. This demonstration caused some disturbances, which resulted in a military intervention, and the arrest of from 20 to 30 individuals.

NAPLES, 27TH NOV.—1,700 Garibaldians, who have chosen to return to their homes, have embarked for Genoa. The embarkation of as many more will take place to-morrow. An order of the day has been issued inviting the officers and soldiers of the southern army to abstain from making any demonstration.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

A Vienna letter, in the *Cologne Gazette*, asserts that a complete understanding exists between France and England upon the English note of 27th October, relative to the Italian question. This agreement will be shown by the nomination of Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel, as soon as the Italian Parliament has proclaimed the constitution of the kingdom of Italy. It is further stated that the Western Powers will guarantee the New Kingdom to the House of Savoy, and that there are grounds for anticipating a diplomatic arrangement respecting Venetia.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDONDERRY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The Montreal s.s. Anglo Saxon, which left Quebec on the 17th inst., arrived in Londonderry shortly after 6 p.m., and proceeded immediately, having landed all her mails, consisting of 105 sacks, the Scotch portion of which went to Glasgow direct, by the steamer Falcon, from this port. The Anglo-Saxon brings 84 passengers.

The intelligence which continues to be received from the South is of a character similar to that which has reached for two or three days past.

There is evidently a strong sentiment in favour of the Union struggling to the surface throughout the slave states, the evidences of which are found in the announcement that Mr. Cobb, representative from Congress, from alarm, is strongly opposed to disunion, as are also General Wilson's representatives from Virginia, and various other prominent Southern gentlemen.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Great excitement prevails in South Carolina regarding the secession movment. It is stated she will, under no circumstances, recede from the position she has taken, and that the United States' flag is not recognised in any part of that State. The Mayor of Charleston, owing to the present state of affairs, had discharged a number of labourers employed on the public works.

ARREST OF COLONEL CORCORAN — DISRESPECT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

General Sandford has caused the arrest of Colonel Corcoran, of the 69th Regiment, for refusing to order his regiment for parade on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales in New York.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Wheat heavy and lower, and sales 20,000 bushels; Milwaukie club, 12s. Corn steady, mixed Western, 71c afloat. Oats quiet; Southern and Jersey, 44c to 67c; Northern and Western, 36c to 38c. Pork dull; sales small; prices 18.75 to 19,12. Lard dull, and sales small at 12c to 12½c.

MONTREAL, 17TH NOV.—Flour dull, with little demand; No. 1 superfine, 5.10; fancy, 5.40 to 5.45; extra, 6.16 to 6.20. Wheat inactive, sales of Upper Canada and Western, 118 to 120; peas lower. Provisions unchanged, and ashes dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Doctors' Commons yesterday it appears that the Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, has so far taken necessary steps to prosecute his appeal against sentence of deprivation.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The schooner Challenger has arrived here from Swansea, for Gibraltar, with coals; boat stove, bulwark gone, mainsail split, &c.

UNDERGRADUATE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The opening meeting of this society, for the present session, will be held in the dining-hall, on this (Thursday) evening, when the address will be delivered by the president, Robert Ball (Sch.) The chair will be taken at 8o'clock, by the Right Honourable James Whiteside, M.P. Tickets for admission to the reserved seats may be obtained by application to the hon. secretary, Ernest G. Swifte, Esq., No. 34, College, who will attend in his rooms from 10 A.M. to 12 noon. The meeting is open to the public.

CASE OF DROWNING.—About five o'clock, yesterday evening, a man, named William Tracey, aged 50 years, and whose family reside in Dunlavin, county Wicklow, accidentally fell into the Royal Canal, between White's Bridge and the Liffey, and was drowned. At the time of the occurrence he was driving cattle, which belonged to Mr. Loughlin Dunn, of Salleus. Mr. Dunn stated that he saw the man fall into the water, and that he endeavoured to save him by holding out an umbrella, but in vain. The body was shortly after found by two men, named John Thomas and William Buckingham, belonging to the schooner Erin Maid, and was removed to a shed to await the coroner's inquest, which will be held this day.

WRECK ON BLACKWATER BANK, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday night intelligence was received by Mr. Coghlan, receiver of wrecks at this port, that a large vessel, name unknown, had gone ashore, between three and four o'clock that afternoon, on the Blackwater Bank, near the spot where the unfortunate Pomona foundered in May last year. Mr. Coghlan, accompanied by Mr. Harper, Lloyd's agent here, immediately proceeded to the scene of the wreck to discharge their respective duties, and to render what assistance they could to the men on board. The messenger reported that shortly after the vessel struck three of the crew took to a boat in the hope of reaching the land in safety, but when just within a few yards of the shore, the tiny craft was unhappily swamped, and the three unfortunate men were swallowed up in the raging surge. During the night the Coastguard men, assisted by some of the country people, were busy firing rockets with a line attached, with the view of effecting a communication with the ship, and after much labour they succeeded in accomplishing their object, by which means the whole of the crew (with the exception of the three drowned in attempting to land by a boat), numbering 19 persons, were got ashore in safety, but in a very exhausted state. The ship proved to be the Lydia, of and from Liverpool, bound for Monte Video, with a valuable general cargo. She has gone completely over the bank, and will be left almost dry when the tide is out, so that hopes are entertained that the cargo may be saved. We did not learn whether or not the bodies of the three unfortunate men had been recovered. We believe another large vessel had a narrow escape from sharing a similar fate on this dreadful bank about the same hour on Sunday afternoon. She was seen beating about in a distressed state, close to the shore, on to which the wind was blowing strong, but by the skilful seamanship of those on board, she was fortunately "got off." So great was the danger which this vessel was in that a messenger had been despatched to Wexford for assistance; but he had no sooner gone than the vessel got into mid-channel, and proceeded on her voyage. A terrific gale has prevailed here for the last few days, but at the time of our going to press it had moderated considerably.—*Wexford Constitution.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE—TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P.M.—Last night, during a heavy gale from E.N.E., the bark Ida, from Liverpool, for South America, went ashore near Morris Castle, the boat was launched and some of the crew got into her; unfortunately the latter was immediately swamped, and three lives were lost, the remainder of the crew got into the rigging. At early dawn a message was sent for the Cahore lifeboat, which promptly put off to her assistance. After repeated attempts she was beaten back, the sea several times making a clean breach over her; finally, the vessel having drifted nearer shore, the rocket and life line had to be brought to the scene. At the second attempt the line was pitched over the unfortunate vessel, a hawser immediately attached on board, and by this means eighteen lives were saved from a watery grave. It was fearfully exciting. The vessel is breaking up fast.—*From a Correspondent.*

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom-house, for the week ending November 24, was £7,826 8s 6d against £8,331 6s 2d the previous week, and £5,934 1s 9d same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

THE TEA TRADE—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending November 24, was £41,757, against £47,986 the previous week, making a total of £2,093,608 since 1st January, against £2,103,159 same time last year.—*Ibid.*

THE BURNING OF THE CONNAUGHT.—The report of the inquiry in this case continues to drag its slow length along in the London journals; the following is the only testimony adduced on Tuesday worth recording:—Mr. Galloway, examined—I am engineer surveyor to the Board of Trade. I have heard the evidence which has just been given, and seen the plans of the vessel. I am afraid I cannot much assist you in explaining the origin of this fire. My opinion, however, is that the coal in the over-hanging bunker must have taken fire. I see by the drawings of the ship that the main deck of the ladies' saloon is within 10 inches of the funnel, from which it is separated by two spaces. That is the nearest point at which woodwork comes to the chimney. I should think that this wood was not sufficiently near to be ignited by any ordinary condition of the funnel. I don't think an extraordinary state of the funnel would have ignited it in so short a time as has been mentioned; it is very improbable that the lagging of the boilers could have caused the fire. I do not think that the fire was communicated from the lagging to the bunker. Such a thing is possible, but I think it very improbable. Anything I can say as to the origin of the fire must be guesswork. I have seen lagging charred in ships, but never in such a condition as to cause fire I do not think there is any additional danger of fire from a superheating apparatus. I understand that the ship had a strong list to port, and that in consequence of the port boilers being put out the after boiler fires were kept up very strong. This being the case, I think that the flame carried up the funnel, and, striking against the plates on the starboard side of the superheater, might be sufficiently hot to set fire to the lagging as described. The inquiry was then adjourned until half-past eleven on Wednesday.

In delivering judgment in the Sheddon case yesterday, Sir C. Creswell spoke of the prosecution as most unjustifiable litigation. For the male petitioner he had no sympathy, but for the female petitioner he did feel most deeply; she had been brought up in a full belief of the truth of her father's story; and it was clear that she had dwelt upon it for years and years with the unresisting confidence of a dutiful and affectionate child, until it had at last become interwoven with her very nature.

Correspondence.

FIRE IN KILDARE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

28th November, 1860.

SIR,—I have read with great interest, in your paper of yesterday, the account given by Mr. Hughes, of the escape from the Kildare-street fire, in which letter the following paragraph occurs:—"Throughout this terrible struggle for life, the presence of mind of Mary Mullens was only equalled by the strength of Teresa M'Nally."

Mr. Hughes several times in his letter speaks of the very great assistance he derived from Mary Mullens (who was the person that awakened him). I trust, therefore, that the contributors to the fund now being raised will permit her also to take her share in the result of their subscriptions.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FAIR PLAY.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A letter appears in your paper this day, signed "A Constant Reader," containing a suggestion in relation to altering the trains at present stopping at Sandymount Station; but it would be far more convenient if, instead of the eight o'clock a.m. up train now stopping, that the half-past eight and nine o'clock a.m. up trains, in addition to the half-past nine a.m. up train now stopping, should also stop at that station; also, an additional train in the evening, at the close of business hours. The excess number of tickets issued from Dublin to Sandymount over those from Sandymount to Dublin will show the necessity for this change. In fact, to remove the station and place it more central between Serpentine-avenue and Sandymount-avenue would be a very beneficial change. In this I am borne out by the fact that Serpentine-avenue and Tritonville avenue contain nearly ten times as many houses as Sandymount-avenue, and which are mostly inhabited by business people, who would willingly avail themselves of the station; and, in fact, a great portion of those at present travelling are from Serpentine-avenue find its vicinity. In conclusion, I would suggest the propriety of issuing return tickets from Sandymount to Kingstown; for, laying aside the inconvenience of getting tickets at Sandymount, and again at Kingstown, it is more expensive than getting return tickets at Westland-row.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A TRAVELLER.

November 26, 1860.

DUBLIN OMNIBUS CONVEYANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having been for some time a traveller between the suburban district of Rathgar and the business part of the city, it has often surprised me that no effort has been made on the part of those who have the management of the omnibuses to accommodate the mercantile public by starting these conveyances earlier. The districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, so rapidly increasing in importance, and so commodiously situated, both as to site and proximity to the city, are attracting numbers of the mercantile and commercial classes, whose places of business are situated within the precincts of the city, to select that neighbourhood for their residence. Now, whilst those living in the vicinity of Clontarf have omnibus accommodation as early as 8½ o'clock a.m., why should the inhabitants of Rathmines and Rathgar—no less important centres of suburban activity—be alone denied this boon? All must acknowledge the convenience and general utility of the "Favourite" omnibuses, and the great benefits conferred by them on the public at large; but I think if they were to start, say an hour earlier every morning, those benefits would be vastly augmented, and, of course, as a monetary speculation, they would be much more remunerative to the proprietors. The early omnibus that starts from Clontarf, if I mistake not, is the best filled of any during the day, and I am sure that such will be found to be the case also in Rathmines, if my proposal be carried into effect.

By inserting the above in your valuable journal, you will much oblige yours, obediently,

A BUSINESS MAN.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your great kindness in publishing, in your very valuable paper, any communications likely to serve the interests of charity or morality in this city, makes me hope I will not trespass on your generosity by asking your insertion of these few lines.

I have, with many of our fellow-citizens, rejoiced for some years past at the valuable and successful efforts of an association established under the title of "Dublin by Lamplight;" and as I find there is now a very simple but excellent help to their valuable efforts commenced in the city at night by illuminated lamps, with the title of "The Wages of Sin is Death," and the counterpart with the kind but Scriptural invitation to forsake sin, by the quotation of the important passage of Holy Scripture, "Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways," &c., &c., I am bold to think that God will bless this kind effort to many of the foolish and profligate young men who may walk our streets at night, as too ready a prey to the invitations of the abandoned and much-to-be-pitied fallen females who throng our streets. I would suggest that some Christian friends ought to unite and have some such warnings and invitations as those illuminated placards in every principal street in our city during the winter nights. The Word of God is quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword, &c.; and while many Christian people, whose hearts are sincerely anxious to see those fallen and degraded immortal beings plucked as brands from the burning, cannot with safety visit them in their sad homes, may we not hope, by God's blessing, that these silent monitors moving along our streets at night may be a warning voice to many to flee from the wrath to come?—I am, sir, your much obliged,

CONSTANT READER.

November 26, 1860.

THE REV. DR. MILLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As the conduct of Dr. Miller, the Vicar of Belfast, in reference to the chairmanship of the meeting in the Music Hall, has been matter of discussion, your readers may feel an interest to see the view given by Dr. Drew, so long the faithful pastor of Christ Church, Belfast, and last year promoted by the present Bishop of Down. The words I refer to were spoken at a recent meeting of the Irish Church Missions, and are as follows, reported in the *Down Recorder*:—

"When men turned round on his respected friend, the Rev. Dr. Miller, he could not agree with them. He had as much experience as most men in scenes at public meetings, and when the Vicar of Belfast had his parishioners calling on him to remain, supposing that they had acted wrong, and a thousand times worse even than it was said they did, a pastor should not run away from his flock, but he should stay with them, as Dr. Miller did, in order to calm them down by the spirit of prayer. Was Dr. Miller to blame for doing that? (Hear, and applause.) If Dr. Miller had taken another course, he had reason to believe that a thousand families in Belfast would leave the Church of England. It was easy for men to say, after the event, what should be done at the time; and for his part, he believed that Dr. Miller was wonderfully guided by the Spirit of God to speak so calmly, wisely, and prudently as he did speak at that meeting."

—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN INCUMBENT.

THE GAME LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In the IRISH TIMES, November 26th, under the heading "Coursing—Important," you give a letter from Sandford Palmer, Esq., J.P., which says:—"You will confer a favour upon masters of hounds, and other qualified sportsmen, by publishing the following Act, 10 William III., cap 8—'No person whatever, not having an estate or freehold of the yearly value of £100 or upwards, or a personal estate of £1,000, shall have or keep a greyhound, except whelps under the age of twelve months, which shall be kept to nurse for qualified persons.'" Mr. Palmer has not studied the act referred to sufficiently well, or he would find that there is no positive penalty for keeping a greyhound. See 27 George III., cap. 35, sec. 8.—Your obedient servant,

R.A.

November 27th, 1860.

MUSICAL AUTHORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

November 28, 1860.

SIR,—In a late number of the IRISH TIMES (Nov. 19th) there appeared a notice of a serenade, entitled—"May she dream that I am near." It stated in your columns that "the words were a translation from the German, by Miss Drury." This is erroneous. The musical arrangement is to be ascribed to Miss Drury, the English rendering of the words to "Penelope."—I beg to subscribe myself, yours respectfully,

"EUMÆUS."

Sporting.

CARLINGFORD STEEPLECHASES—Nov. 27.

Stewards—C Fortescue, Esq, M P; R M Bellew, Esq, M P; Captain Carleton; H Campbell, Esq; Thomas Hoey, Esq; John C Duffy, Esq; B Rutherford, Esq.

Treasurer—M Darcy, Esq. Secretary—J Farley, Esq.

The Crockmorton Stakes—Handicap of 20 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 1 sov each; mile and a half heats.

Mr Yardley's Black Jack, by Gwalior, 6 yrs, 12st (Owner)	1	1
Mr Henry's Just-in-Time, 10st 7lb (Callaghan) ...	2	2
Mr William's Pop-and-Carry-One, 9st 4lb (Hanlon) ...	5	3
Mr Donnell's Crinoline, 10st 4lb (Carter) ...	4	dr.
Mr Delany's Newry Maid, 9st 3lb (Morrison) ...	3	dr.
Mr Blake's Irish Girl, 11st 2lb (owner) ...	6	dr.

Even on Black Jack; 5 to 1 agst any other.

First Heat—Black Jack made the running, and won easily.

Second Heat—This heat was admirably contested, between Black Jack, Just-in-Time, and Newry Maid; the former winning cleverly at the finish, well piloted by his gallant owner.

Carlingford Challenge Cup—A piece of plate, value 20 sovs, 10 sovs added; mile and a half heats; weight for age.

Mr Neville's br m Chance, 5 yrs, 11st 6lb (Brady)	1	1
Mr Yardley's Dodger, 5 yrs, 11st 6lb (Devine) ...	2	2
Mr M'Ardle's Cock of Cooley, 11st 10lb (Purcell)	dis.	

Betting—Even on Dodger; Chance won easy, Dodger falling early in the second heat.

The Cooley Stakes, of £5 5s; 10st each. Horses entering to be sold for £20, allowed 7lbs.

Mr Wood's gr g Mayboy, 9st 7lb (Cassidy) ...	1	1
Mr M'Ardle's Cock of Cooley, 9st 7lb (Purcell) ...	2	2
Mr Morrison's Paddy, 9st 7lb (Owner)	dis.	

Both heats won easy.

The attendance was very large, and all went off well.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

A meeting of the committee of the above society was held yesterday, in St. Anne's Parochial Schoolhouse. There were present—Dr. Gray, Mr. Keating Clay, solicitor; Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Acheson, T.C.; Mr. J. H. Curry, Manager Royal Insurance Company; Mr. T. Brunker, Mr. Urlin, Dr. Irwin, Mr. T. M'Donnell, Dr. Murray, Mr. Shaw, Dr. Daniell, and Mr. Dougal, C.E., Hon. Secretaries.

On the motion of Mr. Acheson, T.C., the chair was taken by

WILLIAM DIGGES LA TOUCHE, Esq.

Also, on the motion of Mr. Acheson, Mr. La Touche was immediately appointed permanent chairman of the committee.

The Chairman observed that, since the society had been established, he had been in communication with several parties, and the general feeling seemed to be that the society should at once proceed to the adoption of active measures, regardless of any steps which might hereafter be taken by the Corporation, whose action was for the present neutralised by the state of the law. (Hear, hear). The committee had already in this spirit, and relying confidently on public support, ordered four fire-escapes to be purchased in London, on the most improved principles. (Hear, hear). The cost of these fire-escapes would be about £400, and their annual maintenance would involve an expenditure of £80 per annum.

Dr. Gray concurred in the view expressed by the chairman, that it would be desirable to proceed to immediate action. He felt great pleasure in attending to the note which he had received from the hon. secretaries, inviting him to be present at the meeting, and, as a proof of his anxiety to forward the movement, he begged to hand in his subscription for £1. (Hear, hear.) He was apprehensive they could not establish a permanent fire brigade by voluntary contributions, there were so many claims already on the citizens; but that was no reason why the committee should not use its best endeavours in the matter, and he would, as a member of the Corporation, endeavour to get introduced into the New Water Works Bill a clause authorising the Municipal Council to purchase fire-escapes. The establishment of such an association as the present would materially strengthen the Corporation in their exertions to obtain the Parliamentary powers they required. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Fry suggested that a deputation should wait on the insurance offices, asking their co-operation, and representing to them the great danger to which their interests were exposed from the want of proper means for the protection of life and property from fire. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman observed that the society was not established in antagonism to the Corporation.

Dr. Gray—There can be no hostile feelings on a question of this kind; but, on the contrary, this society will be a valuable instructor in pointing out the steps which it should take, as following your praiseworthy example.

The Chairman observed that the general feeling on the part of the committee was, that it should not identify itself with any other body, its sole object being the preservation of life from fire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Keating Clay said that he perfectly agreed with Dr. Gray as to the difficulty of supporting a fire brigade by voluntary contributions, and he thought that a small rate would be the most safe and sure mode of raising a fund for that purpose. In the meantime the committee should spare no exertion to forward the movement they had commenced. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dougal said that the fear of an Act of Parliament being held out would induce many to subscribe who would not otherwise do so.

Mr. Acheson moved that the following gentlemen be admitted members of the committee:—J H Curry, R S Cusack, W N Hancock, LL D; J Fry, T Brunker, J Andrews, W B Clay, Dr Gray, and R Walker.

Mr. Urlin in seconding the motion, said that he was glad to find the name of Dr. Hancock added to the committee, for to him was due the credit of having, in a paper which he read before the Statistical Society, some years ago, forewarned the citizens against the disastrous calamities which had recently befallen the city. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the observation of Dr. Gray, that a clause might be introduced into the new Water Works Bill, authorising the Corporation to establish an efficient system of fire brigades, he had frequently noticed in the House of Commons and Lords, that many useful provisions which were sought to be engrafted on bills had been thrown out, because they did not constitute a portion of the original measure. He might also mention that the fire brigades of London were supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and were not authorised by any Act of Parliament.

Dr. Gray said, lest it might be inferred that the Corporation were in fault in this matter, he wished to state, in reply to the observations of the last speaker, that the reason why fire brigades were not under the protection of the Municipal Acts of Parliament in London was, that the city of London was exclusively supplied with water by private companies. The Dublin Water Works Bill was one intended exclusively for the benefit of the citizens, and, as it contained provisions for the extinction of fires, there could be no difficulty in introducing, at comparatively small expense, a clause of the character referred to. The bill was not yet prepared, as there was ample time for the preparation of the clause. The Legislature would not allow any Municipal Water Works Bill to pass without a high water pressure being provided for the extinction of fires.

Dr. Murray said he attended the meeting on the part, and at the desire, of Captain Knox, proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, in order to introduce Mr. M'Donnell, the inventor of a very ingenious fire-escape. Capt. Knox was on the point of leaving for London, and was most anxious to give effect to the instructions of the committee relative to the purchase of four fire-escapes; but he thought it right before doing so, to afford the meeting an opportunity of inspecting Mr. M'Donnell's invention.

Mr. Urlin said that, perhaps, Captain Knox felt some hesitation in carrying out the intentions of the committee, and that, if this were so, they might, perhaps, make other arrangements.

Dr. Murray—Captain Knox feels no hesitation whatever in carrying out anything that he undertakes to carry out; and it is with a plain view to aid the movement that he seeks to bring under notice what may possibly prove of value.

Mr. M'Donnell was then introduced, and exhibited a model of the fire-escape which he had invented.

The Chairman said they should feel obliged to Capt. Knox for introducing Mr. M'Donnell's ingenious contrivance, and they would consider this as well as any other model which might be submitted for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Sexton said he had received a letter from Major Stoney, Staff-officer of Pensioners, to the effect that the men under his charge would furnish a very superior body of fire-brigadesmen, and that their services could be secured at a very low rate.

Dr. Gray said some of these men would be very glad to work for a very small addition to their pensions.

On the motion of Mr. J. H. Curry, Manager of the Royal Insurance Company, seconded by Mr. Shaw, the following gentlemen were nominated as a deputation to wait on the Lord Lieutenant, to ask his Excellency to become the patron of the society:—Alderman Atkinson, Lord Mayor Elect; William Digges La Touche, Dr. Wilde, W. Acheson, T.C.; W. K. Clay, solicitor; and Robert Sexton.

On the motion of Dr. Hans Irvine, seconded by Mr. Clay, it was resolved to appoint sub-committees in the several parishes in the city and suburbs, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions; and that the churchwardens should be *ex-officio* members of the general committee.

A resolution was then moved and passed, to the effect that Colonel Lake be asked permission to allow the fire-escape at present in Kevin street Barracks to be located in College-green, and that a proper person be employed by the committee to take charge of it.

Several subscriptions having been handed in, the meeting adjourned.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of this union was held yesterday, at twelve o'clock, at their board-room—

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The other guardians present were—Mr B Norwood, J P; Mr Thomas Dooley, Mr Thomas Arkins, Mr J Norwood, V C, Mr J M'Cann, Mr Thomas Cosgrave, Captain Darley, Mr W Young, Mr H Ingram, Mr G Thorp, and Captain Robinson, P L I.

STATE OF THE HOUSE—Number remaining on Saturday 17th November, 1860, 1,638; admitted during the week, 75—1,713. Discharged during the week, 42; died, 4—46. Remaining on Saturday the 24th instant, 1,667.

The usual routine business having been transacted, the board adjourned until Wednesday next.

GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday in their rooms, William-street.

Mr. WILLIAM CADE, in the chair.

Several subscriptions were handed in, after which The Secretary stated that on a previous occasion he reported that there was every likelihood of the trade in the country making an effort—a trifling one would be sufficient—to reimburse the society for the large outlay incurred by them during the present year. He (the Secretary) regretted to state that he had not received since that time any communication that would justify him in hoping that that result would be realised. The traders in the country might, no doubt, close their pockets, and say "we have derived certain advantages at the expense of the trade in Dublin, but we have no notion of bearing any portion of the expenses." This was not only an ungrateful but a suicidal policy on their part (hear, hear), for most assuredly the next session of parliament would not pass without legislation of a sweeping character taking place in reference to their trade, and, without considerable funds, it would be quite impossible to make any successful attempt at retaining the few privileges still left them (hear, hear).

A discussion arose, in which several members took part, as regarded the propriety of increasing the amount of loan in the joint stock branch of the society. It was finally decided that the matter should be postponed until next quarter day.

The Secretary stated that within the last few days several of their members had spoken to him in reference to some calumnous reports circulated for electioneering purposes against the society, and asking whether those reports would remain uncontradicted. He (the secretary) mentioned the matter merely to give the members of the society an opportunity of vindicating themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gilligan suggested that their next meeting should be made special for the purpose of refuting these slanders. (Hear, hear.) This suggestion having been adopted, and some other business transacted, the meeting adjourned.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

(FROM THE NORTH BRITISH DAILY MAIL OF TUESDAY.)

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Birnam Hotel, Dunkeld, at 2 p.m. on Friday, on reaching which place, she posted to Blair-Athole, where she was received by the Duke of Athole, who conducted her to view the romantic scenery of the Pass of Killiecrankie. She stayed at Blair Castle all night, and then left for the north. The Empress was on Saturday at Taymouth Castle, visiting the Marquis of Breadalbane. On Monday morning the Empress Eugenie left Taymouth Castle, and, accompanied by her suite, travelled by road, by Sma' Glen and Crieff, to Stirling, arriving in the afternoon, about five o'clock, at Mr. Campbell's Golden Lion Hotel. Few persons were aware of her Majesty's arrival at Stirling, and only about a dozen or 18 had collected at the door of the hotel, where they had an opportunity of catching a glimpse of her Majesty. Her Majesty proceeded thereafter to visit Stirling Castle in a private carriage, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Athole and others, followed by a second carriage. The Empress, on her return from the castle, was loudly cheered at the door of the hotel, and gracefully bowed her acknowledgments. At the castle the Empress was received with all honours by the military authorities, the guard being mounted, and as her Majesty left the gates she was followed by loud cheering.

Her Majesty left Stirling by the usual north mail train at 7-33 p.m., in a saloon carriage, reaching this city by the Dundas-street terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway at nine o'clock. She was accompanied by the Duke of Athole and her suite, including the Comtesse de Montebello and Madame de Saulcy, her Majesty's ladies-in-waiting; Colonel Fave and the Marquis de Lagrange, equerries; and 10 servants. On alighting her Majesty was received by Mr. J. Boyd, Thomson, superintendent of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, who was the only representative of the railway company present on the occasion—a fact, doubtless, to be attributed to the strict incognito the Empress insists on keeping. Her Majesty was conducted to a carriage, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Athole, and drove off to the Queen's Hotel, where arrangements had previously been made for her accommodation, amidst the loud huzzahs of the few persons who happened to be at the station at the time. The cheering was continued all the way to the hotel, and by the time that her Majesty had alighted a considerable crowd had assembled, whose conduct was most exemplary. A broad carpet of matting was laid down from the hotel hall to the carriage door, and without the assistance of police, or any other person in authority, the passage marked by the carpet was carefully maintained quite clear. A long and loud welcome was given her when she alighted from the carriage.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

We are authorised to state that the correspondence between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, the Society of Arts, and the Trustees for conducting the Exhibition of 1862, has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, as will be seen by the accompanying letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society of Arts. This correspondence has had relation to the site for the building, the provision of the necessary funds, the incorporation of the trustees by the authority of the crown, and their relations with Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851:—

"London, Nov. 22.

"Sir.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing the copy of a communication from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to the Council of the Society of Arts, in which the commissioners express their general approval of the object which the society has in view in organizing the exhibition of 1862, and their willingness to render such support and assistance to the undertaking as may be consistent with their position as a chartered body, and with the powers conferred upon them by their charter of incorporation. Under these circumstances we have to request that you will intimate to the Council of the Society of Arts our willingness to accept the trust which the council and the guarantors have in so flattering a manner expressed a wish to repose in us, on the understanding that the council [illegible] measures for giving legal effect to the guarantee, and for obtaining a charter of incorporation satisfactory to us.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) "GRANVILLE.
"CHANDOS.
"THOMAS BARING.
"C. WENTWORTH DILKE.
"THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.

"P. Le Neve Foster Esq.
Secretary to the Society of Arts."

The guarantee list includes 662 persons, and the sum guaranteed now amounts to £366,800. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have granted a site for the building on their estate at South Kensington.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL UNION SERVICES.—Last evening at eight o'clock, at the special Wednesday evening union service, held in the above hall, the Rev. J. D. Powell was the preacher. He took for his text the 27th verse of the 10th chapter of St. John's Gospel, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me." After an able and diversified discourse from the rev. gentleman, the service was concluded with singing, and the pronouncing of the blessing, about half-past nine o'clock.

THE WEST END MILLINER.—I knew the story of a reduced widow lady whose daughter was apprenticed to a great dressmaker at the West-end. The girl drooped and became ill; and at last it was necessary to sacrifice her prospects and the premium paid, if brain or life was to be saved. During the throng of orders in the London season, the girl left the workroom only every two or three days or nights. The room was kept hot and light; the workers were fed with prime beef and porter, and well plied at night with strong green tea. When anyone fainted (as this girl did) she was laid on the floor to revive, and as soon as she could sit up again she had more tea, or more porter, and was set to work again. She repeatedly went on for three days and two nights, with mere snatches of sleep in her chair. It is needless to say that her eyes were strained, her brain was dizzy, her liver was disordered, and she was fearfully nervous. Her mother shrank from the feel of her hands. Remonstrance with the employer was of no avail. She said her customers left her no option, and those who entered her concern must conform to circumstances. She was herself driven, and she must drive others while the season lasted. When the season was over they could all rest.—*Once a Week.*

THE IMMENSE CASTING.—We shall be pardoned, the *North British Daily Mail* remarks, for again referring to this gigantic work of Messrs. Neilson and Co., Hydepark Foundry, on account of the unparalleled and stupendous nature of the casting, itself, and the many difficulties which beset its successful completion, cast, as the mammoth piece o iron was, in the open air, and not under cover. It is intended as the sole plate for an engine to be fitted up in a Government vessel by the eminently celebrated engineering firm of Randolph, Elder, and Co., Centre-street; and (a proceeding rather unusual), cranking, framing, condenser, air pumps, and other pillow blocks for working the valve gearing, have all been cast in one mass, a work of no ordinary difficulty and risk. The probability of failure was still further increased by the fact, as already mentioned, that the casting had to be made in a deep pit outside the workshop, and in the open air; and it redounds in no small degree to the credit of the firm to whom the task was entrusted that no mishap occurred during the entire work. The sole plate is 21ft. 8in. long, by 20ft. broad; in height it is upwards of 8ft Its total weight is something over 59 tons. Indeed we believe that Glasgow, through the enterprising firm of Neilson and Co., can now say it has turned out the largest casting ever produced in the world in the open air, with the exception, perhaps, of the celebrated Moscow bell, and we are not positive whether even that was an outdoor production. We may mention that about 1,000 men were engaged on Monday morning in drawing it through our streets to its destination in Centre-street, a work that was finished without the slightest accident.

Gold has been taken from Malta, partly for Sicily and Naples; but a greater quantity has been taken for the Levant.

There was an armistice agreed upon at Gaeta on the 19th inst. to allow of the departure of the Queen Dowager.

Lord Stanley, M.P., arrived in London, yesterday, from visiting the Marquis of Salisbury. His Lordship left town yesterday for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lord George Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesea, and Miss Louisa Henleage daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Henleage.

The next dividend of the African Steamship Company is announced to be at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The *Times*, referring to the last news from China, says the Chinese must be asked for a heavy indemnity, to be given in great part on the spot, an humble apology for the refusal to receive the Ambassador according to last treaty, and a courteous and public reception of them on the present occasion.

The *Herald* says it is generally assumed, unless further advices from the United States should prove unfavourable, that the Bank will, on Thursday, reduce the rate of discount.

On the 5th or 6th December the Court will go to Osborne for a fortnight.

The Empress Eugenie will probably visit the Queen at Osborne.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

A public meeting was held at Lewes on Monday, in the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of appointing a committee, and adopting the necessary proceedings towards erecting a lasting memorial to the late Duke of Richmond. The Hon. W. Brand, M.P., was called to the chair. Among those present were Mr. J. C. Dodson, M.P., Mr. J. G. Blencowe, M.P., Rev. E. B. Ellman, Rev. W. Sergison, Mr. Campion, Mr. Williamson, &c.

The Chairman stated the object for which the meeting was convened, and said he was sure that every Sussex man who had been acquainted with the late Duke of Richmond would be most anxious to testify his respect for him as lord lieutenant of the county, and the head of the magistracy, as a country gentleman fulfilling all the duties of his station with honour and credit—(hear, hear)—as a distinguished agriculturist, and, though last, not least, a straightforward pattern of an English gentleman. The western division of the county had put forth a declaration, and taken some proceedings for the same object, and he thought they should not lag behind. If any gentleman present had any suggestions to offer he was sure the meeting would attentively consider them. It seemed to him that the best course for them to pursue was to appoint a committee, which would represent the views of that meeting, and communicate with the gentlemen of West Sussex; and perhaps it would be well also to pass a resolution similar in terms to that which had emanated from the western division of the county. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Baxter (*Sussex Express*) said he believed it was contemplated that the memorial should be a national one; but they who loved the late duke so well would be glad that the memorial should be erected in Sussex. The resolution already passed by the western division of the county did not confine the memorial to that county, but left the matter in such a way that it might be erected in another county. He thought they should have the memorial in their own county, and he was sure if such a fact were made known it would very much influence subscriptions.

The Chairman said, with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Baxter, his own feelings, and those of almost every Sussex man would, he was sure, go with him; but still, he thought, if they adopted the suggestion, it would be tying the hands of the committee. (Hear, hear.)

At this stage of the proceedings the Earl of Chichester, who was to have presided, entered the room, and Mr. Brand at once resigned the chair to the noble earl.

The Noble Chairman said he had been in communication with several noblemen and gentlemen in that part of the county, and they all expressed their hearty concurrence in the object for which the meeting was called. It struck him that there might be unanimity of feeling as to the object, but there might be difference of opinion as to the mode of expressing it. He thought it would be better to appoint a committee to decide upon the form of the memorial and the amount of subscription.

Mr. Brand then moved the following resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that all who knew the frank, kind, and amiable character of the late Duke of Richmond, and who had observed his career as a gallant and distinguished soldier, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, a zealous supporter of the interests and improvements of agriculture, as a member of both Houses of Parliament, as in every relation of life, will desire to record their opinion and express their feelings by erecting a lasting memorial to his worth."

Mr. Ellman seconded the resolution, and said when some years ago they wished to present a testimonial to the late noble duke he declined it, and recommended that the most satisfactory way of showing him their regard would be by purchasing an annuity for eight or ten decayed farmers and their widows. That money was now invested in the funds, and there were six or eight annuitants upon it.

The resolution was put and carried.

After a very protracted discussion with regard to the selection of names and the districts to be represented, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, with power to add to their numbers:—Hon W Brand, M P, Mr Darby, Mr Tanner, Mr Blencowe, M P, Mr Ellman, Sir John Shelley, M P, Mr Blaauw, Mr Sergison, and Mr Dodson, M P.

Mr. H. Ellman was appointed honorary secretary.

The customary vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

PROPOSED VISIT OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS TO ENGLAND.

For some time past Company E, New York City Guard, Captain William Atterbury, have had under consideration a project for a visit of the company to England. The subject has been fully discussed, and great unanimity of feeling and spirit has been exhibited in the matter. The following interesting correspondence has already passed between Adjutant Coppinger, of the 9th Regiment, and Lord Palmerston on the subject:—

"No. 10, Wall-street, New York, Aug. 31, 1860.

"TO THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, ETC.

"My Lord,—I do not know how far I am correct in addressing your lordship on the subject of this communication, or whether it is one that properly belongs to another department of Government, but, if in error on this point, I beg your lordship to excuse me, and to direct me to the right channel in which to address my enquiry.

"The question I have to ask your lordship is, whether a company of—say 100—men, including a band of music of the New York State Militia, would be permitted to land in England, and parade armed and equipped as a military company.

"The organisation to which I am attached—Company E, 9th Regiment, New York City Guard, commanded by Captain William Atterbury, and in whose behalf I write—is desirous of making an excursion to England next summer in their military character, and of exchanging courtesies with the volunteer organisations—let me say, their 'brother soldiers'—in Great Britain.

"Our regiment is among the first and most respectable of the militia organisations of this State, being composed mainly of young men occupying high social and pecuniary positions in this community, and includes prominent citizens, professional men, bankers, and merchants.

"Our visit is proposed to be merely one of pleasure which, however, would be much enhanced to us should we be permitted to extend and have received by the British people—the British Volunteers—the right hand of fellowship and the pledge of endearing fraternity. For I know I but speak the sentiments of every man of my company when I say there is not a heart that beats among us that does not pulsate more quickly, responsive to the feelings that stir within our breasts at the thought of treading the shores and enjoying the friendly greeting of the most free and enlightened nation of the eastern hemisphere, and with whom, too, we have so many ties of kindred, respect, and affection.

"I am permitted to say that Mr. Archibald, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, will be happy to bear testimony to the military character and social standing of my regiment.

"Trusting that this communication may receive your lordship's favourable consideration, I have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient servant,

J. B. COPPINGER, Adjutant, 9th Regiment."

"10, Downing-street, London, Oct. 12, 1860.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge, by desire of Lord Palmerston, the receipt of your communication of the 31st August last.

"Lord Palmerston directs me, in reply, to inform you that her Majesty's Government, as well as the whole British nation, would feel very great pleasure at a friendly visit from any portion of the people of the United States, but that it would not be consistent with the laws of the United Kingdom that a body of armed men, organised as a military body, and not being subjects of the British Sovereign, should land in the United Kingdom and move about therein.

"Lord Palmerston, however, would remark that if any of the members of the corps which you mention were to come over to England in the summer of next year, bringing with them their rifles for the purpose of entering into competition at the annual rifle-shooting meeting, there can be no doubt that they would be most heartily welcomed.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"EVELYN ASHLEY.

"J. B. Coppinger, Adjutant, 9th Regiment."

—*New York Herald*

The *Journal du Havre* relates the following attempt at suicide:—An Englishman, named Beardsall, who appeared to be deranged, or subject to hallucinations, two days back alighted at the Nointot station on the Havre Railway, and went thence to Bolbec, where he passed the night at the Hotel de l'Europe. He seemed to be in great fear of some attack from persons who, he said, had threatened to take his life. In the morning the inmates of the house were alarmed by a heavy fall in the courtyard, and on going to the spot they found the man lying on the stones bleeding from several wounds in his neck, which he had inflicted with a razor. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, and hopes are entertained that his wounds will not prove mortal. He had on his person a sum of nearly £40 in English money, and from his papers and answers it seems that he is a painter and glazier by trade, and comes from Nottingham."

CRIME IN FRANCE.—A dreadful crime has been committed at Gonesse, near Paris. As an inhabitant of the village was, on the morning of Saturday, passing the house of a Madame V——, with whom he was acquainted, he saw the outer door open, and went in to say good-day to the lady. To his surprise he saw no one, and on ascending to Madame V——'s bedchamber he was horrified to find her lying on the floor quite dead, in a pool of blood, with three large stabs in the throat. He then went to the room of the servant, and found her fastened to the bedstead with cords. He unloosed her, and sent for the authorities. The young woman, who is a Belgian, 26 years of age, then told this tale. On the previous evening some one knocked at the door, and Madame V—— opened the window of her bedchamber to ask who was there. On receiving a reply she went downstairs, at the same time calling to the servant not to get up. Madame V—— let in some one, and after conversing with him a few minutes the servant heard him say—the voice proved that he was a man—"Good night, madame; pray do not trouble yourself to accompany me to the door." Some time after the servant got up to see if the outer door was fastened; but on reaching a passage she was seized by two men, who dragged her to her chamber, bound her to the bed and declared that if she cried out they would kill her. Then they went into the chamber of Madame V——, and she heard a scuffle, and a noise of drawers being broken open. After this they went away. The drawers in the room were found broken open, and a sum of 1,200f. was stolen from them. The servant's tale is considered strange, as Madame V—— was so timid as not to be likely to open her door after nightfall to any one not well known to her; but, on the other hand, two men resembling those described by the young woman were seen in the village. The servant had not long been in the service of the victim.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

NAPLES, NOV. 27.—The departure of King Victor Emmanuel for Sicily has been deferred on account of the bad weather. The office of Councillors of Lieutenancy without portfolio has been suppressed. The general Consulta has been convoked for the 2nd Dec. Tranquillity prevails everywhere.

NAPLES, 27TH, EVENING.—The Sardinian General Pianelli, has entered Avezzeno, the district surrounding which has been pacified. The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples is expected here. The public funds are firm.

TURIN, TUESDAY.—Victor Emmanuel was to leave Naples for Palermo to-day. It is believed that King Francis II. will quit Gaeta in a few days.

The right of constructing railways on the Ligurian frontiers, has been awarded to a company represented by the credit Mobilier and several commercial houses of Italy.

FRANCE.

The *Star* says, the new Minister of Finance, M. De Forcade, who has hitherto been the director of the customs and excise department in the Ministry of Finance, is a financier of that experience which is particularly called for in case further commercial treaties and reforms of the tariff are contemplated.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree appointing Count Flahault Ambassador to the Court of St. James'.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The Hermione, from New York, has arrived off Corves. She brings 107 passengers, and 45,000 dollars in specie for England, and a large cargo consisting of 1,600 packages of hops cotton, &c.

On the 27th inst., off the Lizard, she spoke the Dutch barque Alexander, for Batavia. The reports from the Southern States were more satisfactory.

The Savannah merchants had written that, pending political agitations will not be suffered to interfere with business.

At Charleston business was suspended, but dispatches had been received, stating positively that the Legislature had not passed the bill, authorising the Banks to suspend specie payments, and that the Banks will not suspend.

From Mobile news was generally more cheerful.

From all parts the intelligence was, slaves and cotton lands declining in value.

The New York money market was easier. First class paper was quoted 8 to 9 per cent. Bankers lent on call at 7 per cent. Bankers were curtailing to protect their gold.

COMMISSIONERSHIP FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sir John Bowring has accepted a diplomatic appointment from the Government or the Sandwich Islands, to act as their commissioner for placing the commercial relations of that country with other communities on a satisfactory footing.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Advices from China report that the Government was paying off transports. There were 125,937 tons of sailing ships, and 13,649 tons of steamers in the English pay, apart from those employed by the French. As there can be probable but little for these vessels to carry from China, they will disperse themselves over India, and a fall in homeward rates may be looked for.

The grain chartering from the Black Sea, the Danube and the coast of Syria has been quiet, but lower rates have not been submitted to, except in a few instances. Outward coal freights are firmer, and the Government requirements will tend to keep them so. American cotton and grain freights to this country continue good, and there is every chance of their being maintained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship Ruby, ashore at Ballyhalbert, has gone to pieces. Materials all saved. As much of the wreck as possible will be secured.

A reaction of nearly ¼ per cent. occurred to-day on the Paris Bourse, which has been agitated, a number of political rumours having been current.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—I am given to understand that Count Flahault will be the new French Ambassador at London, the post having been offered to, but declined, by Count Morny. It is alleged that the late modifications in the working of the representative system are suggestions of the latter personage, Achille Fould being adverse to their adoption, and favourable to the *statu quo*. Hence his retirement from the Cabinet. Certain it is that the tone of the advanced Liberal journals, since the promulgation of these concessions to public opinion is decidedly governmental and dynastic, and a considerable accession of popularity has accrued to the Emperor of the French among the masses as well as the bourgeoisie. This enlargement of the basis on which the Imperial power rests has been the only result of all these feverish demonstrations in press and pulpit, by which some church dignitaries hoped to intimidate, and even coerce, the Sovereign into waging war against that universal suffrage in Italy, which placed himself on the throne of this country. Unconsciously these clerical agitators have secured for the general public a large amount of participation in the conduct of government; and if they have signally failed to carry this point abroad, they have, at all events, done something at home.

There is some attention drawn just now, even in circles where currency squabbles and bullion mysteries are unknown, to the sham battle between the Banks of England and France on the gold and silver equilibrium. Uninitiated folks freely canvass the anomaly of a Paris rate of discount so much under that of London, and by what process millions of silver are exchanged by France for a nominal equivalent in English gold, when there is an actual premium for 5-franc dollar pieces here as also in Belgium. To compete with the Bank of France that of England is incapacitated, from being restricted in its issue of notes by the Act of 1844, while an equal amount of bullion in the vaults here warrants the issue of just double the quantity of paper, ensuring a profit to the French establishment, and attracting gold as a consequence. It is known, from the mint returns of both countries, that for the last five years France has coined twenty times more Napoleons than the aggregate of sovereigns struck off on Tower-hill. What may be the upshot of a new golden glut on the relative value of silver is not merely an economical problem, but one which the historical student may deal with, as shown by the venerable Society of Antiquarians taking it up (see a paper read at Somerset House, in 1851, by Wm. Ray Smee, Esq.)

The Paris Acclimatation Society has applied to the authorities at Santa Fe di Bagota for a supply of the tuber known there as *arracacha*, a cross between a carrot and a potato, which, growing favourably in very wet soils, is expected to become a valuable substitute here in the apprehended "decline and fall" of Sir Walter Raleigh's South American vegetable. The arracacha is the staff of life in New Grenada.

Germany has lost its oldest crowned head in the person of the sovereign of Lippe-Schaumbourg, whose territory is ten miles square, and who reigned over the lieges therein since 1807. The demise of another potentate, the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, had given hopes that his successor, who is married to the Duke of Cambridge's sister, would infuse something of British constitutional rule into that part of fatherland; but nothing of the sort has occurred—on the contrary, the heir to that demi-throne inaugurates his accession by a speech in which he talks of a "spirit of disorder afloat in the atmosphere of Europe, revolution raising his head, legitimacy and rights trampled on," ending by proclaiming his resolve to preserve the privileges of nobility and knighthood, but not one word about the people, no such aggregate having any rights, or being worth any cognisance at that Court.

The Archbishop and clergy of Solerno having waited on King Victor Emmanuel with an address, the King of Italy has replied that, "faithful to the traditions to his house, he had never sought to injure the Catholic faith or its ministers, his sole object being to raise from abjection their common country; that he trusted the Roman question would be arranged so as to safeguard the real interests of religion; and that Venice also, that Niobe of Italy, would be restored to the united family of Italians by the combined exertions of all, and by the blessing of that Providence of which he felt he was but the instrument. He had no personal ambition whatever, but deep solicitude for fatherland."

The Emperor is in daily receipt of telegrams from Empress Eugenie, and the activity she displays is the best proof that health—the *sole* object of her visit to Scotland—has improved beyond hope. Napoleon III., ever accessible when any information can be had, has granted interviews to Sir J. Bowring, as he freely does to all intelligent Englishmen, and indeed to every one who can propound for his consideration matters of social or political improvement.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

(The following Order in Council is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 23rd inst.)

At the Court at Windsor, the 23d day of November, 1860present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, his lordship this day took the oath appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

ARTHUR HELPS.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 15.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Grignon, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe, to be her Majesty's Consul at Riga:

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Godschall Johnston, now her Majesty's Consul at Riga, to be her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 22.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to be her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon Edward Morris Erskine, now secretary to her Majesty's Legation at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon Julian Henry Charles Fane, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Vienna, to be secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Nov. 27.

6th Dragoons—Major-General Thomas Marten to be Colonel, vice Major-General Beckwith, transferred to the 14th Light Dragoons; Nov. 12.

13th Light Dragoons—Major-General Allan T. Maclean, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice General the Hon E Pyndar Lygon, C B, deceased; Nov. 12.

14th Light Dragoons—Major-General Wm Beckwith, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Major-General Maclean, transferred to the 13th Light Dragoons; Nov. 12.

THE MILITIA.

The 1st Stafford Regiment of Militia, under the command of Colonel the Honourable W. P. M. C. Talbot, left Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday (Tuesday), for Lichfield, where they will be disembodied on Friday, the 30th inst.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday morning a favourable change took place in the weather, the storm abated, and there appeared to be a prospect of fine weather. This salutary change was not, however, to be enjoyed long, for at three o'clock the wind again rose considerably, and torrents of rain ensued. A large number of merchant vessels still remain in this harbour, which they had to enter for refuge during the last few days. An adjourned meeting of the Blackrock Township Improvement Commissioners will be held this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, in their temporary board-room, in Mr. M'Cann's establishment, Main-street, in order to elect the most eligible candidate that presents himself for the office of clerk and collector to the board.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

Mr. M'Dermott sat in this office yesterday. No case of public interest came under the notice of the court during the day.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS, WEDNESDAY.

Beef from 6d to 9d per pound; mutton, 6½d to 9d per lb; veal, 7d to 8d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 0d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 0d to 5s 0d each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 6d to 7s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each. Grouse 4s to 4s 6d, and partridge, 3s to 3s 4d per brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pidgeons, 10d each; wild ducks, 2s to 2s 6d each; cock pheasants, 5s each; hen do., 4s each; golden plover, 10d each; green do., 6d each; snipe, 8d to 10d each; woodcock, 5s per brace; widgeon, 1s 6d each; teal, 10d to 1s. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whisky, 16s to 20s per gal.; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz., large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 6d to 9d per lb; Limerick, 8½d to 9d per pound; Wicklow, 6d to 8d per lb; hams, 9d per lb; lard, 9d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s 4d per stone, upwards; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf 8d to 9d. Fish (a moderate supply); turbot, 4s to 12s each; haddock, 2s 6d to 7s 6d each; soles 1s 8d to 3s per pair; brills 2s to 3s 6d each; gurnet, 1s 6d each; cod fish, 3s 6d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per hundred. Hay, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oat straw, 2s to 2s 6d per cwt; oats, white 15s per barrel; black 14s per barrel; potatoes, Kemps, 6s 6d per cwt; Downs, 5s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt; coals, 19s to 22s 6d per ton.

PROTESTANTISM IN AMERICA.

The chief feature worthy of notice in the political world, is a great Protestant meeting that was held a few days ago in the city of Kingston, "the dirty little town" of the *Times* correspondent. It is here that Mr. M'Donald, the Premier of our Government resides, and this place it is he represents in Parliament; and, therefore, the proceedings of the meeting had the greater significance. The Mayor occupied the chair, and amongst the resolutions passed, the following will be interesting to those of your readers who have been watching the Prince's progress in Canada:—

Moved by the Rev. A. Wilson, seconded by Mr. O'Loughlin, and resolved—"That appreciating, as we do, the blessings of civil and religious liberty, of equal rights to all classes, creeds, and colours, guaranteed by the constitution of this province, we deeply regret that on information wholly unworthy of notice from an enlightened statesman, or at the dictation and to please a small faction of the community; his Grace the Duke of Newcastle should have adopted a course which we cannot but regard as an infraction of those privileges by refusing to allow his Royal Highness to visit this city, should the Orange Society, in arches or on the persons of its members, or in any other way, display the insignia of their association, although that Protestant, loyal, and legal society received an unqualified invitation from the committee of arrangements to take part in a procession in honour of his Royal Highness, and thus participate in the pleasure and honour of receiving our Royal visitor."

Moved by M. Lavell, M.D., seconded by S. Chown, Esq., and resolved—"That while very deeply regretting that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was prevented by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle from paying this old and loyal city a visit, and receiving the hospitality thereof, we cannot but sympathise with the Orangemen of this city and the surrounding neighbourhood in refusing, on such late notice, and at the unwarranted interference of his Grace, and the unconstitutional dictation of his Excellency the Governor-General, to lay aside their regalia, and, while they did not deny the same to others, maintaining their rights and privileges, even at the expense of their feelings, especially after the extraordinary recognition of Popery in Canada East, by our Royal visitors; and we cordially approve of the action by the corporation of this city, in refusing to present the address, except at the place prepared by them, and we desire to express our entire concurrence in the logical and dignified reply to the illogical and unstatesmanlike letter of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, seconded by Mr. Flynn, and resolved—"That the course pursued by his Excellency the Governor-General and his ministry, since the landing of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been such as to render them unworthy of the respect and support of the Protestants of this province."

Moved by B. M. Britton, Esq., seconded by A. Chown Esq., and resolved—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the letters of the correspondent of the London *Times*, in regard to the difficulties between the Orangemen and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and in reference to those who took part in the Orange demonstration at Kingston, as well as by their silence about the cause which led to these things, are calculated to mislead the public mind of England in regard to the state of affairs in Upper Canada; and in the opinion of this meeting, as the correspondent has given so false a description of our city, he must either have been incapable of judging of what he saw, or he must have basely desired to convey untruthful information to the readers of his productions."

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

GENTLEMEN,—So far as we can judge, our next dividend is not likely to exceed our last—namely, 5 per cent. per annum—and this is a very moderate dividend, considering that our line was very cheaply constructed; has not any competition to contend with; and, further, that all railway investments are speculative ones.

I believe that the smallness of our dividends is occasioned, not only by the outlay of the company, in assisting in the construction of our numerous branch lines, but also in the defective manner in which the traffic of these lines has been, and is still being, developed.

And I believe—and it is to this point I would ask your special attention—that directors resident in Dublin and Cork, unassisted by local parties residing on the branch lines, are incapable of doing the shareholders full justice in this respect.

Several directors on our board receive, and are fully entitled to, our respect and confidence, and, if they were to withdraw from it, would be a very serious loss. But there are some members of the board who, however high in character, as men of honour and as gentlemen, do not take any very active part in the working of the line, and who would not be any very great loss—if any loss at all.

I would propose that, as these latter go out by rotation, instead of re-electing them as a matter of course, as has hitherto been the practice, their places should be supplied by men having a stake in the company, and a substantial one, resident on the branch lines, and capable of bringing under the consideration of the board their wants and their capabilities, and the best means of making them good feeders for the main line.

Let any man look at the map of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and its distant branches from Dublin, and say if gentlemen residing in Dublin (one extreme end of the line) or Cork men—gentlemen, too, engaged actively in mercantile pursuits, however capable and trustworthy as men of business—and no men more so than some of our directors—can possibly be sufficiently well acquainted with the statistics of our branch lines as to enable them alone to call forth their traffic as well as they could do if assisted by efficient local representatives from them.

My only object in addressing this to you is to endeavour to increase my own future dividends and yours. We have lately lost our talented chairman, who was the mainspring of the board. This leaves a vacancy in the direction; but I would not like to see this particular one filled up from a branch line, for a man resigned his place in the board about a year ago whose re-election is, I trust, a matter of course; for his presence at the board would, I am sure, give increased confidence to the shareholders. But, if he will not agree to act again, I would certainly recommend our looking for a good representative from one of the distant branch lines.—Your obedient servant,

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTS, 1860; By T. De Moleyns, Esq., Q.C.—(Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co., Grafton-street.—We remember when it would be a perilous thing for an author to have his work printed in Ireland, with the name of an Irish publisher in the title page. The system of centralisation was carried to such an extent that London publishers were almost unanimous in ignoring works printed and directly published in this country. At length the eminent firm of Hodges, Smith and Co., took the matter in hand, and brought such an amount of enterprise and public spirit to the task, coupled with a thorough knowledge of how to do the right thing in the right place, that Irish authors have not only ample opportunity for presenting their works before the public, and in the most attractive form, but receive an amount of encouragement that they would look for in vain in the British metropolis. To this firm the Irish public are deeply indebted for the Herculean task of the printing and publishing of the Annals of the Four Masters, besides other works racy of the Irish soil, and in every instance where subjects of importance to the country turn up, whether as regards legislation, or questions of social or political importance, Messrs. Hodges, Smith and Co. take special care to give them to the public in a form that those who run may read, and *understand*. In proof of this we need only refer to the recent admirable publications, "The Justice of the Peace for Ireland," explaining, in lucid form, the whole duty of magistrates, by E. P. Levinge, Esq.; "The Law and Practice of County Courts," by C. Copinger, Esq., Q.C.; "The Landowner's and Agent's Practical Guide," by Thomas De Moleyns, Esq., Q.C.; and though last, not least in importance to every class connected in any way with land, "The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1860," by the same clear-headed author, a work which should be in the hands of every landlord and tenant, as well as every practitioner in our law courts, in Ireland. When we state that these statutes, which come into force on the 1st of next Jan., completely change the law of landlord and tenant, and that they are presented to the public in a form that altogether excises the often unmeaning verbiage of Acts of Parliament, thus rendering the statutes treated of capable of comprehension by all, we think we are warranted in our opinion that this most important work is a boon to all who at present have any connection with land, as well as to those who may contemplate becoming so connected.—*Sligo Chronicle.*

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LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

CHINA—DISPATCH FROM LORD ELGIN.

A second supplement to the *Gazette* was published yesterday evening, containing the official dispatches of Lord Elgin. Lord Elgin, writing September 16th, states —On the 11th two white-buttoned Mandarins arrived in haste from the North, with a letter from Prince Tsia and his colleague, somewhat defiant in its tone. The writers expressed some surprise at his lordship having started with a force from Tien-tsin, in spite of their letter of the previous day, which letter, however, Lord Elgin had not received until two days after his departure, and the writers required him to return hither, in terms slightly imperious. Lord Elgin thought the proper way of treating this letter was to take no notice of it, and he proceeded with the advancing column of the army. At seven o'clock, the same evening, a further communication from these personages was received, which, both in letter and spirit, was more moderate than the letter received twelve hours before. Lord Elgin says it concedes, unconditionally, almost all the points in controversy between us. A strong desire was expressed that the British army may not go beyond a certain point named, and the writers remark that if halted there it would be still sufficiently near to be called into play, should any hitch in the negociations occur. Before replying to this communication, Lord Elgin inquired of the Commander-in-Chief whether or not we were in a position to continue, without interruption, our hostile advance on Tangchow. Sir Hope Grant replied that it would be necessary, before undertaking a march which might end in the assault of Tangchow, to create a large depot of stores, and bring up heavy guns for operations which might involve a week or ten days, and perhaps a much longer time. This being the case, Lord Elgin's reply was of a nature calculated to bring matters to a speedier issue, so as to avoid delay, which, at that season of the year, and in the existing low state of the river, would be hazardous. His lordship said, in substance, that the British army would continue its advance on Tangchow, crushing all opposition which it might encounter.

In a dispatch from Lord Elgin, dated September 23rd, the brother of the Emperor appears as a negociator for the re-establishment of peace, but Lord Elgin states that until the British subjects detained at Pekin were released, he could not take any step to stay military proceedings.

DISTURBANCE AT PESTH—HOMEWARD RETURN OF GARIBALDIANS.

PESTH, WEDNESDAY.—On the 26th inst., while Count Caraly Oberzespan, of Syathmar, was passing through Debreuzin, a torch light procession, accompanied by bands of music, was formed in his honour. This demonstration caused some disturbances, which resulted in a military intervention, and the arrest of from 20 to 30 individuals.

NAPLES, 27TH NOV.—1,700 Garibaldians, who have chosen to return to their homes, have embarked for Genoa. The embarkation of as many more will take place to-morrow. An order of the day has been issued inviting the officers and soldiers of the southern army to abstain from making any demonstration.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

A Vienna letter, in the *Cologne Gazette*, asserts that a complete understanding exists between France and England upon the English note of 27th October, relative to the Italian question. This agreement will be shown by the nomination of Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel, as soon as the Italian Parliament has proclaimed the constitution of the kingdom of Italy. It is further stated that the Western Powers will guarantee the New Kingdom to the House of Savoy, and that there are grounds for anticipating a diplomatic arrangement respecting Venetia.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDONDERRY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The Montreal s.s. Anglo Saxon, which left Quebec on the 17th inst., arrived in Londonderry shortly after 6 p.m., and proceeded immediately, having landed all her mails, consisting of 105 sacks, the Scotch portion of which went to Glasgow direct, by the steamer Falcon, from this port. The Anglo-Saxon brings 84 passengers.

The intelligence which continues to be received from the South is of a character similar to that which has reached for two or three days past.

There is evidently a strong sentiment in favour of the Union struggling to the surface throughout the slave states, the evidences of which are found in the announcement that Mr. Cobb, representative from Congress, from alarm, is strongly opposed to disunion, as are also General Wilson's representatives from Virginia, and various other prominent Southern gentlemen.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Great excitement prevails in South Carolina regarding the secession movment. It is stated she will, under no circumstances, recede from the position she has taken, and that the United States' flag is not recognised in any part of that State. The Mayor of Charleston, owing to the present state of affairs, had discharged a number of labourers employed on the public works.

ARREST OF COLONEL CORCORAN — DISRESPECT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

General Sandford has caused the arrest of Colonel Corcoran, of the 69th Regiment, for refusing to order his regiment for parade on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales in New York.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16.—Wheat heavy and lower, and sales 20,000 bushels; Milwankie club, 12s. Corn steady, mixed Western, 71c afloat. Oats quiet; Southern and Jersey, 44c to 67c; Northern and Western, 36c to 38c. Pork dull; sales small; prices 18.75 to 19,12. Lard dull, and sales small at 12c to 12½c.

MONTREAL, 17TH NOV.—Flour dull, with little demand; No. 1 superfine, 5.10; fancy, 5.40 to 5.45; extra, 6.16 to 6.20. Wheat inactive, sales of Upper Canada and Western, 118 to 120; peas lower. Provisions unchanged, and ashes dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In Doctors' Commons yesterday it appears that the Rev. J. Bonwell, of Stepney, has so far taken necessary steps to prosecute his appeal against sentence of deprivation.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The schooner Challenger has arrived here from Swansea, for Gibraltar, with coals; boat stove, bulwark gone, mainsail split, &c.

UNDERGRADUATE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The opening meeting of this society, for the present session, will be held in the dining-hall, on this (Thursday) evening, when the address will be delivered by the president, Robert Ball (Sch.). The chair will be taken at 8o'clock, by the Right Honourable James Whiteside, M.P. Tickets for admission to the reserved seats may be obtained by application to the hon. secretary, Ernest G. Swifte, Esq., No. 34, College, who will attend in his rooms from 10 A.M. to 12 noon. The meeting is open to the public.

CASE OF DROWNING.—About five o'clock, yesterday evening, a man, named William Tracey, aged 50 years, and whose family reside in Dunlavin, county Wicklow, accidentally fell into the Royal Canal, between White's Bridge and the Liffey, and was drowned. At the time of the occurrence he was driving cattle, which belonged to Mr. Loughlin Dunn, of Sallens. Mr. Dunn stated that he saw the man fall into the water, and that he endeavoured to save him by holding out an umbrella, but in vain. The body was shortly after found by two men, named John Thomas and William Buckingham, belonging to the schooner Erin Maid, and was removed to a shed to await the coroner's inquest, which will be held this day.

WRECK ON BLACKWATER BANK, AND LOSS OF LIFE. —On Monday night intelligence was received by Mr. Coghlan, receiver of wrecks at this port, that a large vessel, name unknown, had gone ashore, between three and four o'clock that afternoon, on the Blackwater Bank, near the spot where the unfortunate Pomona foundered in May last year. Mr. Coghlan, accompanied by Mr. Harper, Lloyd's agent here, immediately proceeded to the scene of the wreck to discharge their respective duties, and to render what assistance they could to the men on board. The messenger reported that shortly after the vessel struck three of the crew took to a boat in the hope of reaching the land in safety, but when just within a few yards of the shore, the tiny craft was unhappily swamped, and the three unfortunate men were swallowed up in the raging surge. During the night the Coastguard men, assisted by some of the country people, were busy firing rockets with a line attached, with the view of effecting a communication with the ship, and after much labour they succeeded in accomplishing their object, by which means the whole of the crew (with the exception of the three drowned in attempting to land by a boat), numbering 19 persons, were got ashore in safety, but in a very exhausted state. The ship proved to be the Lydia, of and from Liverpool, bound for Monte Video, with a valuable general cargo. She has gone completely over the bank, and will be left almost dry when the tide is out, so that hopes are entertained that the cargo may be saved. We did not learn whether or not the bodies of the three unfortunate men had been recovered. We believe another large vessel had a narrow escape from sharing a similar fate on this dreadful bank about the same hour on Sunday afternoon. She was seen beating about in a distressed state, close to the shore, on to which the wind was blowing strong, but by the skilful seamanship of those on board, she was fortunately "got off." So great was the danger which this vessel was in that a messenger had been despatched to Wexford for assistance; but he had no sooner gone than the vessel got into mid-channel, and proceeded on her voyage. A terrific gale has prevailed here for the last few days, but at the time of our going to press it had moderated considerably.—*Wexford Constitution.*

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE—TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P.M.—Last night, during a heavy gale from E.N.E., the bark Ida, from Liverpool, for South America, went ashore near Morris Castle, the boat was launched and some of the crew got into her; unfortunately the latter was immediately swamped, and three lives were lost, the remainder of the crew got into the rigging. At early dawn a message was sent for the Cahore lifeboat, which promptly put off to her assistance. After repeated attempts she was beaten back, the sea several times making a clean breach over her; finally, the vessel having drifted nearer shore, the rocket and life line had to be brought to the scene. At the second attempt the line was pitched over the unfortunate vessel, a hawser immediately attached on board, and by this means eighteen lives were saved from a watery grave. It was fearfully exciting. The vessel is breaking up fast.—*From a Correspondent.*

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom-House, for the week ending November 24, was £7,826 8s 6d against £8,331 6s 2d the previous week, and £5,934 1s 9d same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

THE TEA TRADE.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending November 24, was £41,757, against £47,986 the previous week, making a total of £2,093,608 since 1st January, against £2,103,159 same time last year.—*Ibid.*

THE BURNING OF THE CONNAUGHT.—The report of the inquiry in this case continues to drag its slow length along in the London journals; the following is the only testimony adduced on Tuesday worth recording:—Mr. Galloway, examined—I am engineer surveyor to the Board of Trade. I have heard the evidence which has just been given, and seen the plans of the vessel. I am afraid I cannot much assist you in explaining the origin of this fire. My opinion, however, is that the coal in the over-hanging bunker must have taken fire. I see by the drawings of the ship that the main deck of the ladies' saloon is within 10 inches of the funnel, from which it is separated by two spaces. That is the nearest point at which woodwork comes to the chimney. I should think that this wood was not sufficiently near to be ignited by any ordinary condition of the funnel. I don't think an extraordinary state of the funnel would have ignited it in so short a time as has been mentioned; it is very improbable that the lagging of the boilers could have caused the fire. I do not think that the fire was communicated from the lagging to the bunker. Such a thing is possible, but I think it very improbable. Anything I can say as to the origin of the fire must be guesswork. I have seen lagging charred in ships, but never in such a condition as to cause fire I do not think there is any additional danger of fire from a superheating apparatus. I understand that the ship had a strong list to port, and that in consequence of the port boilers being put out the after boiler fires were kept up very strong. This being the case, I think that the flame carried up the funnel, and, striking against the plates on the starboard side of the superheater, might be sufficiently hot to set fire to the lagging as described. The inquiry was then adjourned until half-past eleven on Wednesday.

In delivering judgment in the Sheddon case yesterday, Sir C. Creswell spoke of the prosecution as most unjustifiable litigation. For the male petitioner he had no sympathy, but for the female petitioner he did feel most deeply; she had been brought up in a full belief of the truth of her father's story; and it was clear that she had dwelt upon it for years and years with the unresisting confidence of a dutiful and affectionate child, until it had at last become interwoven with her very nature.

Correspondence.

FIRE IN KILDARE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

28th November, 1860.

SIR,—I have read with great interest, in your paper of yesterday, the account given by Mr. Hughes, of the escape from the Kildare-street fire, in which letter the following paragraph occurs:—"Throughout this terrible struggle for life, the presence of mind of Mary Mullens was only equalled by the strength of Teresa M'Nally."

Mr. Hughes several times in his letter speaks of the very great assistance he derived from Mary Mullens (who was the person that awakened him). I trust, therefore, that the contributors to the fund now being raised will permit her also to take her share in the result of their subscriptions.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FAIR PLAY.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A letter appears in your paper this day, signed "A Constant Reader," containing a suggestion in relation to altering the trains at present stopping at Sandymount Station; but it would be far more convenient if, instead of the eight o'clock a.m. up train now stopping, that the half-past eight and nine o'clock a.m. up trains, in addition to the half-past nine a.m. up train now stopping, should also stop at that station; also, an additional train in the evening, at the close of business hours. The excess number of tickets issued from Dublin to Sandymount over those from Sandymount to Dublin will show the necessity for this change. In fact, to remove the station and place it more central between Serpentine-avenue and Sandymount-avenue would be a very beneficial change. In this I am borne out by the fact that Serpentine-avenue and Tritonville avenue contain nearly ten times as many houses as Sandymount-avenue, and which are mostly inhabited by business people, who would willingly avail themselves of the station; and, in fact, a great portion of those at present travelling are from Serpentine-avenue find its vicinity. In conclusion, I would suggest the propriety of issuing return tickets from Sandymount to Kingstown; for, laying aside the inconvenience of getting tickets at Sandymount, and again at Kingstown, it is more expensive than getting return tickets at Westland-row.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A TRAVELLER.

November 26, 1860.

DUBLIN OMNIBUS CONVEYANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Having been for some time a traveller between the suburban district of Rathgar and the business part of the city, it has often surprised me that no effort has been made on the part of those who have the management of the omnibuses to accommodate the mercantile public by starting these conveyances earlier. The districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, so rapidly increasing in importance, and so commodiously situated, both as to site and proximity to the city, are attracting numbers of the mercantile and commercial classes, whose places of business are situated within the precincts of the city, to select that neighbourhood for their residence. Now, whilst those living in the vicinity of Clontarf have omnibus accommodation as early as 8½ o'clock a.m., why should the inhabitants of Rathmines and Rathgar—no less important centres of suburban activity—be alone denied this boon? All must acknowledge the convenience and general utility of the "Favourite" omnibuses, and the great benefits conferred by them on the public at large; but I think if they were to start, say an hour earlier every morning, those benefits would be vastly augmented, and, of course, as a monetary speculation, they would be much more remunerative to the proprietors. The early omnibus that starts from Clontarf, if I mistake not, is the best filled of any during the day, and I am sure that such will be found to be the case also in Rathmines, if my proposal be carried into effect.

By inserting the above in your valuable journal, you will much oblige yours, obediently,

A BUSINESS MAN.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your great kindness in publishing, in your very valuable paper, any communications likely to serve the interests of charity or morality in this city, makes me hope I will not trespass on your generosity by asking your insertion of these few lines.

I have, with many of our fellow-citizens, rejoiced for some years past at the valuable and successful efforts of an association established under the title of "Dublin by Lamplight;" and as I find there is now a very simple but excellent help to their valuable efforts commenced in the city at night by illuminated lamps, with the title of "The Wages of Sin is Death," and the counterpart with the kind but Scriptural invitation to forsake sin, by the quotation of the important passage of Holy Scripture, "Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways," &c., &c., I am bold to think that God will bless this kind effort to many of the foolish and profligate young men who may walk our streets at night, as too ready a prey to the invitations of the abandoned and much-to-be-pitied fallen females who throng our streets. I would suggest that some Christian friends ought to unite and have some such warnings and invitations as those illuminated placards in every principal street in our city during the winter nights. The Word of God is quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword, &c.; and while many Christian people, whose hearts are sincerely anxious to see those fallen and degraded immortal beings plucked as brands from the burning, cannot with safety visit them in their sad homes, may we not hope, by God's blessing, that these silent monitors moving along our streets at night may be a warning voice to many to flee from the wrath to come?—I am, sir, your much obliged,

CONSTANT READER.

November 26, 1860.

THE REV. DR. MILLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As the conduct of Dr. Miller, the Vicar of Belfast, in reference to the chairmanship of the meeting in the Music Hall, has been matter of discussion, your readers may feel an interest to see the view given by Dr. Drew, so long the faithful pastor of Christ Church, Belfast, and last year promoted by the present Bishop of Down. The words I refer to were spoken at a recent meeting of the Irish Church Missions, and are as follows, reported in the *Down Recorder*:—

"When men turned round on his respected friend, the Rev. Dr. Miller, he could not agree with them. He had as much experience as most men in scenes at public meetings, and when the Vicar of Belfast had his parishioners calling on him to remain, supposing that they had acted wrong, and a thousand times worse even than it was said they did, a pastor should not run away from his flock, but he should stay with them, as Dr. Miller did, in order to calm them down by the spirit of prayer. Was Dr. Miller to blame for doing that? (Hear, and applause.) If Dr. Miller had taken another course, he had reason to believe that a thousand families in Belfast would leave the Church of England. It was easy for men to say, after the event, what should be done at the time; and for his part, he believed that Dr. Miller was wonderfully guided by the Spirit of God to speak so calmly, wisely, and prudently as he did speak at that meeting."

—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AN INCUMBENT.

THE GAME LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In the IRISH TIMES, November 26th, under the heading "Coursing—Important," you give a letter from Sandford Palmer, Esq., J.P., which says:—"You will confer a favour upon masters of hounds, and other qualified sportsmen, by publishing the following Act, 10 William III., cap 8—'No person whatever, not having an estate or freehold of the yearly value of £100 or upwards, or a personal estate of £1,000, shall have or keep a greyhound, except whelps under the age of twelve months, which shall be kept to nurse for qualified persons.'" Mr. Palmer has not studied the act referred to sufficiently well, or he would find that there is no positive penalty for keeping a greyhound. See 27 George III., cap. 35, sec. 8.—Your obedient servant,

R.A.

November 27th, 1860.

MUSICAL AUTHORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

November 28, 1860.

SIR,—In a late number of the IRISH TIMES (Nov. 19th) there appeared a notice of a serenade, entitled—"May she dream that I am near." It stated in your columns that "the words were a translation from the German, by Miss Drury." This is erroneous. The musical arrangement is to be ascribed to Miss Drury, the English rendering of the words to "Penelope."—I beg to subscribe myself, yours respectfully,

"EUMÆUS."

Sporting.

CARLINGFORD STEEPLECHASES—Nov. 27.

Stewards—C Fortescue, Esq, M P; R M Bellew, Esq, M P; Captain Carleton; H Campbell, Esq; Thomas Hoey, Esq; John C Duffy, Esq; B Rutherford, Esq.

Treasurer—M Darcy, Esq. Secretary—J Farley, Esq.

The Crockmorton Stakes—Handicap of 20 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 1 sov each; mile and a half heats.

Mr Yardley's Black Jack, by Gwalior, 6 yrs, 12st (Owner)	1	1
Mr Hendys' Just-in-Time, 10st 7lb (Callaghan)	2	2
Mr William's Pop-and-Carry-One, 9st 4lb (Hanlon)	5	3
Mr Donnell's Crinoline, 10st 4lb (Carter)	4	dr.
Mr Delany's Newry Maid, 9st 3lb (Morrison)	3	dr.
Mr Blake's Irish Girl, 11st 2lb (owner)	6	dr.

Even on Black Jack; 5 to 1 agst any other.

First Heat—Black Jack made the running, and won easily.

Second Heat—This heat was admirably contested, between Black Jack, Just-in-Time, and Newry Maid; the former winning cleverly at the finish, well piloted by his gallant owner.

Carlingford Challenge Cup—A piece of plate, value 20 sovs, 10 sovs added; mile and a half heats; weight for age.

Mr Neville's br m Chance, 5 yrs, 11st 6lb (Brady)	1	1
Mr Yardley's Dodger, 5 yrs, 11st 6lb (Devine)	2	2
Mr M'Ardle's Cock of Cooley, 11st 10lb (Purcell)	dis.	

Betting—Even on Dodger; Chance won easy, Dodger falling early in the second heat.

The Cooley Stakes, of £5 5s; 10st each. Horses entering to be sold for £20, allowed 7lbs.

Mr Wood's gr g Mayboy, 9st 7lb (Cassidy)	1	1
Mr M'Ardle's Cock of Cooley, 9st 7lb (Purcell)	2	2
Mr Morrison's Paddy, 9st 7lb (Owner)	dis.	

Both heats won easy.

The attendance was very large, and all went off well.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

A meeting of the committee of the above society was held yesterday, in St. Anne's Parochial School-house. There were present—Dr. Gray, Mr. Keating Clay, solicitor; Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Acheson, T.C.; Mr. J. H. Curry, Manager Royal Insurance Company; Mr. T. Brunker, Mr. Urlin, Dr. Irwin, Mr. T. M'Donnell, Dr. Murray, Mr. Shaw, Dr. Daniell, and Mr. Dougal, C.E., Hon. Secretaries.

On the motion of Mr. Acheson, T.C., the chair was taken by

WILLIAM DIGGES LA TOUCHE, Esq.

Also, on the motion of Mr. Acheson, Mr. La Touche was immediately appointed permanent chairman of the committee.

The Chairman observed that, since the society had been established, he had been in communication with several parties, and the general feeling seemed to be that the society should at once proceed to the adoption of active measures, regardless of any steps which might hereafter be taken by the Corporation, whose action was for the present neutralised by the state of the law. (Hear, hear). The committee had already in this spirit, and relying confidently on public support, ordered four fire-escapes to be purchased in London, on the most improved principles. (Hear, hear). The cost of these fire-escapes would be about £400, and their annual maintenance would involve an expenditure of £80 per annum.

Dr. Gray concurred in the view expressed by the chairman, that it would be desirable to proceed to immediate action. He felt great pleasure in attending to the note which he had received from the hon. secretaries, inviting him to be present at the meeting, and, as a proof of his anxiety to forward the movement, he begged to hand in his subscription for £1. (Hear, hear.) He was apprehensive they could not establish a permanent fire brigade by voluntary contributions, there were so many claims already on the citizens; but that was no reason why the committee should not use its best endeavours in the matter, and he would, as a member of the Corporation, endeavour to get introduced into the New Water Works Bill a clause authorising the Municipal Council to purchase fire-escapes. The establishment of such an association as the present would materially strenghen the Corporation in their exertions to obtain the Parliamentary powers they required. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Fry suggested that a deputation should wait on the insurance offices, asking their co-operation, and representing to them the great danger to which their interests were exposed from the want of proper means for the protection of life and property from fire. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman observed that the society was not established in antagonism to the Corporation.

Dr. Gray.—There can be no hostile feelings on a question of this kind; but, on the contrary, this society will be a valuable instructor in pointing out the steps which it should take, as following your praiseworthy example.

The Chairman observed that the general feeling on the part of the committee was, that it should not identify itself with any other body, its sole object being the preservation of life from fire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Keating Clay said that he perfectly agreed with Dr. Gray as to the difficulty of supporting a fire brigade by voluntary contributions, and he thought that a small rate would be the most safe and sure mode of raising a fund for that purpose. In the meantime the committee should spare no exertion to forward the movement they had commenced. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dougal said that the fear of an Act of Parliament being held out would induce many to subscribe who would not otherwise do so.

Mr. Acheson moved that the following gentlemen be admitted members of the committee:—J H Curry, R S Cusack, W N Hancock, LL D; J Fry, T Brunker, J Andrews, W H Clay, Dr Gray, and R Walker.

Mr. Urlin in seconding the motion, said that he was glad to find the name of Dr. Hancock added to the committee, for to him was due the credit of having, in a paper which he read before the Statistical Society, some years ago, forewarned the citizens against the disastrous calamities which had recently befallen the city. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the observation of Dr. Gray, that a clause might be introduced into the new Water Works Bill, authorising the Corporation to establish an efficient system of fire brigades, he had frequently noticed in the House of Commons and Lords, that many useful provisions which were sought to be engrafted on bills had been thrown out, because they did not constitute a portion of the original measure. He might also mention that the fire brigades of London were supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and were not authorised by any Act of Parliament.

Dr. Gray said, lest it might be inferred that the Corporation were in fault in this matter, he wished to state, in reply to the observations of the last speaker, that the reason why fire brigades were not under the protection of the Municipal Acts of Parliament in London was, that the city of London was exclusively supplied with water by private companies. The Dublin Water Works Bill was one intended exclusively for the benefit of the citizens, and, as it contained provisions for the extinction of fires, there could be no difficulty in introducing, at comparatively small expense, a clause of the character referred to. The bill was not yet prepared, so there was ample time for the preparation of the clause. The Legislature would not allow any Municipal Water Works Bill to pass without a high water pressure being provided for the extinction of fires.

Dr. Murray said he attended the meeting on the part, and at the desire, of Captain Knox, proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, in order to introduce Mr. M'Donnell, the inventor of a very ingenious fire-escape. Capt. Knox was on the point of leaving for London, and was most anxious to give effect to the instructions of the committee relative to the purchase of four fire-escapes; but he thought it right, before doing so, to afford the meeting an opportunity of inspecting Mr. M'Donnell's invention.

Mr. Urlin said that, perhaps, Captain Knox felt some hesitation in carrying out the intentions of the committee, and that, if this were so, they might, perhaps, make other arrangements.

Dr. Murray—Captain Knox feels no hesitation whatever in carrying out anything that he undertakes to carry out; and it is with a plain view to aid the movement that he seeks to bring under notice what may possibly prove of value.

Mr. M'Donnell was then introduced, and exhibited a model of the fire-escape which he had invented.

The Chairman said they should feel obliged to Capt. Knox for introducing Mr. M'Donnell's ingenious contrivance, and they would consider this as well as any other model which might be submitted for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Sexton said he had received a letter from Major Stoney, Staff-officer of Pensioners, to the effect that the men under his charge would furnish a very superior body of fire-brigadesmen, and that their services could be secured at a very low rate.

Dr. Gray said some of these men would be very glad to work for a very small addition to their pensions.

On the motion of Mr. J. H. Curry, Manager of the Royal Insurance Company, seconded by Mr. Shaw, the following gentlemen were nominated as a deputation to wait on the Lord Lieutenant, to ask his Excellency to become the patron of the society:—Alderman Atkinson, Lord Mayor Elect; William Digges La Touche, Dr. Wilde, W. Acheson, T.C.; W. K. Clay, solicitor; and Robert Sexton.

On the motion of Dr. Hans Irvine, seconded by Mr. Clay, it was resolved to appoint sub-committees in the several parishes in the city and suburbs, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions; and that the churchwardens should be *ex-officio* members of the general committee.

A resolution was then moved and passed, to the effect that Colonel Lake be asked permission to allow the fire-escape at present in Kevin street Barracks to be located in College-green, and that a proper person be employed by the committee to take charge of it.

Several subscriptions having been handed in, the meeting adjourned.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of this union was held yesterday, at twelve o'clock, at their board room—

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The other guardians present were—Mr B Norwood, J P, Mr Thomas Dooley, Mr Thomas Arkins, Mr J Norwood, V C, Mr J M'Cann, Mr Thomas Cosgrave, Captain Darley, Mr W Young, Mr H Ingram, Mr G Thorp, and Captain Robinson, P L I.

STATE OF THE HOUSE—Number remaining on Saturday 17th November, 1860, 1,638; admitted during the week, 75—1,713. Discharged during the week, 42; died, 4—46. Remaining on Saturday the 24th instant, 1,667.

The usual routine business having been transacted, the board adjourned until Wednesday next.

GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday in their rooms, William-street.

Mr. WILLIAM CADE, in the chair.

Several subscriptions were handed in, after which The Secretary stated that on a previous occasion he reported that there was every likelihood of the trade in the country making an effort—a trifling one would be sufficient—to reimburse the society for the large outlay incurred by them during the present year. He (the Secretary) regretted to state that he had not received since that time any communication that would justify him in hoping that that result would be realised. The traders in the country might, no doubt, close their pockets, and say "we have derived certain advantages at the expense of the trade in Dublin, but we have no notion of bearing any portion of the expenses." This was not only an ungrateful but a suicidal policy on their part (hear, hear), for most assuredly the next session of parliament would not pass without legislation of a sweeping character taking place in reference to their trade, and, without considerable funds, it would be quite impossible to make any successful attempt at retaining the few privileges still left them (hear, hear).

A discussion arose, in which several members took part, as regarded the propriety of increasing the amount of loan in the joint stock branch of the society. It was finally decided that the matter should be postponed until next quarter day.

The Secretary stated that within the last few days several of their members had spoken to him in reference to some calumnous reports circulated for electioneering purposes against the society, and asking whether those reports would remain uncontradicted. He (the secretary) mentioned the matter merely to give the members of the society an opportunity of vindicating themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gilligan suggested that their next meeting should be made special for the purpose of refuting these slanders. (Hear, hear.) This suggestion having been adopted, and some other business transacted, the meeting adjourned.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

(FROM THE NORTH BRITISH DAILY MAIL OF TUESDAY.)

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Birnam Hotel, Dunkeld, at 2 p.m. on Friday, on reaching which place, she posted to Blair-Athole, where she was received by the Duke of Athole, who conducted her to view the romantic scenery of the Pass of Killiecrankie. She stayed at Blair Castle all night, and then left for the north. The Empress was on Saturday at Taymouth Castle, visiting the Marquis of Breadalbane. On Monday morning the Empress Eugenie left Taymouth Castle, and, accompanied by her suite, travelled by road, by Sma' Glen and Crieff, to Stirling, arriving in the afternoon, about five o'clock, at Mr. Campbell's Golden Lion Hotel. Few persons were aware of her Majesty's arrival at Stirling, and only about a dozen or 18 had collected at the door of the hotel, where they had an opportunity of catching a glimpse of her Majesty. Her Majesty proceeded thereafter to visit Stirling Castle in a private carriage, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Athole and others, followed by a second carriage. The Empress, on her return from the castle, was loudly cheered at the door of the hotel, and gracefully bowed her acknowledgments. At the castle the Empress was received with all honours by the military authorities, the guard being mounted, and as her Majesty left the gates she was followed by loud cheering.

Her Majesty left Stirling by the usual north mail train at 7-33 p.m., in a saloon carriage, reaching this city at the Dundas-street terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway at nine o'clock. She was accompanied by the Duke of Athole and her suite, including the Comtesse de Montebello and Madame de Saulcy, her Majesty's ladies-in-waiting; Colonel Fave and the Marquis de Lagrange, equerries; and 10 servants. On alighting her Majesty was received by Mr. J. Boyd, Thomson, superintendent of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, who was the only representative of the railway company present on the occasion—a fact, doubtless, to be attributed to the strict incognito the Empress insists on keeping. Her Majesty was conducted to a carriage, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Athole, and drove off to the Queen's Hotel, where arrangements had previously been made for her accommodation, amidst the loud huzzahs of the few persons who happened to be at the station at the time. The cheering was continued all the way to the hotel, and by the time that her Majesty had alighted a considerable crowd had assembled, whose conduct was most exemplary. A broad carpet of matting was laid down from the hotel hall to the carriage door, and without the assistance of police, or any other person in authority, the passage marked by the carpet was carefully maintained quite clear. A long and loud welcome was given her when she alighted from the carriage.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

We are authorised to state that the correspondence between the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, the Society of Arts, and the Trustees for conducting the Exhibition of 1862, has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, as will be seen by the accompanying letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society of Arts. This correspondence has had relation to the site for the building, the provision of the necessary funds, the incorporation of the trustees by the authority of the crown, and their relations with Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851:

"London, Nov. 22.

"Sir,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing the copy of a communication from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to the Council of the Society of Arts, in which the commissioners express their general approval of the object which the society has in view in organizing the exhibition of 1862, and their willingness to render such support and assistance to the undertaking as may be consistent with their position as a chartered body, and with the powers conferred upon them by their charter of incorporation. Under these circumstances we have to request that you will intimate to the Council of the Society of Arts our willingness to accept the trust which the council and the guarantors have in so flattering a manner expressed a wish to repose in us, on the understanding that the council will forthwith take measures for giving legal effect to the guarantee, and for obtaining a charter of incorporation satisfactory to us.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) "GRANVILLE.
"CHANDOS.
"THOMAS BARING.
"C. WENTWORTH DILKE
"THOMAS FAIRBAIRN.

"P. Le Neve Foster Esq.
Secretary to the Society of Arts."

The guarantee list includes 662 persons, and the sum guaranteed now amounts to £366,800. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have granted a site for the building on their estate at South Kensington.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL UNION SERVICES.—Last evening at eight o'clock, at the special Wednesday evening union service, held in the above hall, the Rev. J. D. Powell was the preacher. He took for his text the 27th verse of the 10th chapter of St. John's Gospel, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me." After an able and diversified discourse from the rev. gentleman, the service was concluded with singing, and the pronouncing of the blessing, about half-past nine o'clock.

THE WEST END MILLINER.—I knew the story of a reduced widow lady whose daughter was apprenticed to a great dressmaker at the West-end. The girl drooped and became ill; and at last it was necessary to sacrifice her prospects and the premium paid, if brain or life was to be saved. During the throng of orders in the London season, the girl left the workroom only every two or three days or nights. The room was kept hot and light; the workers were fed with prime beef and porter, and well plied at night with strong green tea. When anyone fainted (as this girl did) she was laid on the floor to revive, and as soon as she could sit up again she had more tea, or more porter, and was set to work again. She repeatedly went on for three days and two nights, with mere snatches of sleep in her chair. It is needless to say that her eyes were strained, her brain was dizzy, her liver was disordered, and she was fearfully nervous. Her mother shrank from the feel of her hands. Remonstrance with the employer was of no avail. She said her customers left her no option, and those who entered her concern must conform to circumstances. She was herself driven, and she must drive others while the season lasted. When the season was over they could all rest.—*Once a Week.*

THE IMMENSE CASTING.—We shall be pardoned, the *North British Daily Mail* remarks, for again referring to this gigantic work of Messrs. Neilson and Co., Hyde-park Foundry, on account of the unparalleled and stupendous nature of the casting, itself, and the many difficulties which beset its successful completion, cast, as the mammoth piece o iron was, in the open air, and not under cover. It is intended as the sole plate for an engine to be fitted up in a Government vessel by the eminently celebrated engineering firm of Randolph, Elder, and Co., Centre-street; and (a proceeding rather unusual), cranking, framing, condenser, air pumps, and other pillow blocks for working the valve gearing, have all been cast in one mass, a work of no ordinary difficulty and risk. The probability of failure was still further increased by the fact, as already mentioned, that the casting had to be made in a deep pit outside the workshop, and in the open air; and it redounds in no small degree to the credit of the firm to whom the task was entrusted that no mishap occurred during the entire work. The sole plate is 21ft. 8in. long, by 20ft. broad; in height it is upwards of 8ft Its total weight is something over 59 tons. Indeed we believe that Glasgow, through the enterprising firm of Neilson and Co., can now say it has turned out the largest casting ever produced in the world in the open air, with the exception, perhaps, of the celebrated Moscow bell, and we are not positive whether even that was an outdoor production. We may mention that about 1,000 men were engaged on Monday morning in drawing it through our streets to its destination in Centre-street, a work that was finished without the slightest accident.

Gold has been taken from Malta, partly for Sicily and Naples; but a greater quantity has been taken for the Levant.

There was an armistice agreed upon at Gaeta on the 19th inst. to allow of the departure of the Queen Dowager.

Lord Stanley, M.P., arrived in London, yesterday, from visiting the Marquis of Salisbury. His Lordship left town yesterday for Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

A marriage is arranged to take place between Lord George Paget, brother of the Marquis of Anglesea, and Miss Louisa Henleage daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Henleage.

The next dividend of the African Steamship Company is announced to be at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

The *Times*, referring to the last news from China, says the Chinese must be asked for a heavy indemnity, to be given in great part on the spot, an humble apology for the refusal to receive the Ambassador according to last treaty, and a courteous and public reception of them on the present occasion.

The *Herald* says it is generally assumed, unless further advices from the United States should prove unfavourable, that the Bank will, on Thursday, reduce the rate of discount.

On the 5th or 6th December the Court will go to Osborne for a fortnight.

The Empress Eugenie will probably visit the Queen at Osborne.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

A public meeting was held at Lewes on Monday, in the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of appointing a committee, and adopting the necessary proceedings towards erecting a lasting memorial to the late Duke of Richmond. The Hon. W. Brand, M.P., was called to the chair. Among those present were Sir. J. C. Dodson, M.P., Mr. J. G. Blencowe, M.P., Rev. E. B. Ellman, Rev. W. Sergison, Mr. Campion, Mr. Willimason, &c.

The Chairman stated the object for which the meeting was convened, and said he was sure that every Sussex man who had been acquainted with the late Duke of Richmond would be most anxious to testify his respect for him as lord lieutenant of the county, and the head of the magistracy, as a country gentleman fulfilling all the duties of his station with honour and credit—(hear, hear)—as a distinguished agriculturist, and, though last, not least, a straightforward pattern of an English gentleman. The western division of the county had put forth a declaration, and taken some proceedings for the same object, and he thought they should not lag behind. If any gentleman present had any suggestions to offer he was sure the meeting would attentively consider them. It seemed to him that the best course for them to pursue was to appoint a committee, which would represent the views of that meeting, and communicate with the gentlemen of West Sussex; and perhaps it would be well also to pass a resolution similar in terms to that which had emanated from the western division of the county. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Baxter (*Sussex Express*) said he believed it was contemplated that the memorial should be a national one; but they who loved the late duke so well would be glad that the memorial should be erected in Sussex. The resolution already passed by the western division of the county did not confine the memorial to that county, but left the matter in such a way that it might be erected in another county. He thought they should have the memorial in their own county, and he was sure if such a fact were made known it would very much influence subscriptions.

The Chairman said, with reference to what had fallen from Mr. Baxter, his own feelings, and those of almost every Sussex man would, he was sure, go with him; but still, he thought, if they adopted the suggestion, it would be tying the hands of the committee. (Hear, hear.)

At this stage of the proceedings the Earl of Chichester, who was to have presided, entered the room, and Mr. Brand at once resigned the chair to the noble earl.

The Noble Chairman said he had been in communication with several noblemen and gentlemen in that part of the county, and they all expressed their hearty concurrence in the object for which the meeting was called. It struck him that there might be unanimity of feeling as to the object, but there might be difference of opinion as to the mode of expressing it. He thought it would be better to appoint a committee to decide upon the form of the memorial and the amount of subscription.

Mr. Brand then moved the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that all who knew the frank, kind, and amiable character of the late Duke of Richmond, and who had observed his career as a gallant and distinguished soldier, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, a zealous supporter of the interests and improvements of agriculture, as a member of both Houses of Parliament, as in every relation of life, will desire to record their opinion and express their feelings by erecting a lasting memorial to his worth."

Mr. Ellman seconded the resolution, and said when some years ago they wished to present a testimonial to the late noble duke he declined it, and recommended that the most satisfactory way of showing him their regard would be by purchasing an annuity for eight or ten decayed farmers and their widows. That money was now invested in the funds, and there were six or eight annuitants upon it.

The resolution was put and carried.

After a very protracted discussion with regard to the selection of names and the districts to be represented, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, with power to add to their numbers:—Hon W Brand, M P, Mr Darby, Mr Tanner, Mr Blencowe, M P, Mr Ellman, Sir John Shelley, M P, Mr Blaauw, Mr Sergison, and Mr Dodson, M P.

Mr. H. Ellman was appointed honorary secretary.

The customary vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

PROPOSED VISIT OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS TO ENGLAND.

For some time past Company E, New York City Guard, Captain William Atterbury, have had under consideration a project for a visit of the company to England. The subject has been fully discussed, and great unanimity of feeling and spirit has been exhibited in the matter. The following interesting correspondence has already passed between Adjutant Coppinger, of the 9th Regiment, and Lord Palmerston on the subject:—

"No. 10, Wall-street, New York, Aug. 31, 1860.

"TO THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, ETC.

"My Lord,—I do not know how far I am correct in addressing your lordship on the subject of this communication, or whether it is one that properly belongs to another department of Government, but, if in error on this point, I beg your lordship to excuse me, and to direct me to the right channel in which to address my enquiry.

"The question I have to ask your lordship is, whether a company of—say 100—men, including a band of music of the New York State Militia, would be permitted to land in England, and parade armed and equipped as a military company?

"The organisation to which I am attached—Company E, 9th Regiment, New York City Guard, commanded by Captain William Atterbury, and in whose behalf I write—is desirous of making an excursion to England next summer in their military character, and of exchanging courtesies with the volunteer organisations—let me say, their 'brother soldiers'—in Great Britain.

"Our regiment is among the first and most respectable of the militia organisations of this State, being composed mainly of young men occupying high social and pecuniary positions in this community, and includes prominent citizens, professional men, bankers, and merchants.

"Our visit is proposed to be merely one of pleasure which, however, would be much enhanced to us should we be permitted to extend and have received by the British people—the British Volunteers—the right hand of fellowship and the pledge of endearing fraternity. For I know I but speak the sentiments of every man of my company when I say there is not a heart that beats among us that does not pulsate more quickly, responsive to the feelings that stir within our breasts at the thought of treading the shores and enjoying the friendly greeting of the most free and enlightened nation of the eastern hemisphere, and with whom, too, we have so many ties of kindred, respect, and affection.

"I am permitted to say that Mr. Archibald, her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this port, will be happy to bear testimony to the military character and social standing of my regiment.

"Trusting that this communication may receive your lordship's favourable consideration, I have the honour to be your lordship's most obedient servant,

J. B. COPPINGER, Adjutant, 9th Regiment."

"10, Downing-street, London, Oct. 12, 1860.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge, by desire of Lord Palmerston, the receipt of your communication of the 31st August last.

"Lord Palmerston directs me, in reply, to inform you that her Majesty's Government, as well as the whole British nation, would feel very great pleasure at a friendly visit from any portion of the people of the United States, but that it would not be consistent with the laws of the United Kingdom that a body of armed men, organised as a military body, and not being subjects of the British Sovereign, should land in the United Kingdom and move about therein.

"Lord Palmerston, however, would remark that if any of the members of the corps which you mention were to come over to England in the summer of next year, bringing with them their rifles for the purpose of entering into competition at the annual rifle-shooting meeting, there can be no doubt that they would be most heartily welcomed.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"EVELYN ASHLEY.

"J. B. Coppinger, Adjutant, 9th Regiment."
—*New York Herald*

The *Journal du Havre* relates the following attempt at suicide:—An Englishman, named Beardsall, who appeared to be deranged, or subject to hallucinations, two days back alighted at the Nointot station on the Havre Railway, and went thence to Bolbec, where he passed the night at the Hotel de l'Europe. He seemed to be in great fear of some attack from persons who, he said, had threatened to take his life. In the morning the inmates of the house were alarmed by a heavy fall in the courtyard, and on going to the spot they found the man lying on the stones bleeding from several wounds in his neck, which he had inflicted with a razor. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, and hopes are entertained that his wounds will not prove mortal. He had on his person a sum of nearly £40 in English money, and from his papers and answers it seems that he is a painter and glazier by trade, and comes from Nottingham."

CRIME IN FRANCE.—A dreadful crime has been committed at Gonesse, near Paris. As an inhabitant of the village was, on the morning of Saturday, passing the house of a Madame V——, with whom he was acquainted, he saw the outer door open, and went in to say good-day to the lady. To his surprise he saw no one, and on ascending to Madame V——'s bedchamber he was horrified to find her lying on the floor quite dead, in a pool of blood, with three large stabs in the throat. He then went to the room of the servant, and found her fastened to the bedstead with cords. He unloosed her, and sent for the authorities. The young woman, who is a Belgian, 26 years of age, then told this tale. On the previous evening some one knocked at the door, and Madame V—— opened the window of her bedchamber to ask who was there. On receiving a reply she went downstairs, at the same time calling to the servant not to get up. Madame V—— let in some one, and after conversing with him a few minutes the servant heard him say—the voice proved that he was a man—"Good night, madame; pray do not trouble yourself to accompany me to the door." Some time after the servant got up to see if the outer door was fastened; but on reaching a passage she was seized by two men, who dragged her to her chamber, bound her to the bed and declared that if she cried out they would kill her. Then they went into the chamber of Madame V——, and she heard a scuffle, and a noise of drawers being broken open. After this they went away. The drawers in the room were found broken open, and a sum of 1,200f. was stolen from them. The servant's tale is considered strange, as Madame V—— was so timid as not to be likely to open her door after nightfall to any one not well known to her; but, on the other hand, two men resembling those described by the young woman were seen in the village. The servant had not long been in the service of the victim.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

NAPLES, NOV. 27.—The departure of King Victor Emmanuel for Sicily has been deferred on account of the bad weather. The office of Councillors of Lieutenancy without portfolio has been suppressed. The general Consulta has been convoked for the 2nd Dec. Tranquillity prevails everywhere.

NAPLES, 27TH, EVENING.—The Sardinian General Pianelli, has entered Avezzeno, the district surrounding which has been pacified. The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples is expected here. The public funds are firm.

TURIN, TUESDAY.—Victor Emmanuel was to leave Naples for Palermo to-day. It is believed that King Francis II. will quit Gaeta in a few days.

The right of constructing railways on the Ligurian frontiers, has been awarded to a company represented by the credit Mobilier and several commercial houses of Italy.

FRANCE.

The *Star* says, the new Minister of Finance, M. De Forcade, who has hitherto been the director of the customs and excise department in the Ministry of Finance, is a financier of that experience which is particularly called for in case further commercial treaties and reforms of the tariff are contemplated.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree appointing Count Flahault Ambassador to the Court of St. James'.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The Hermione, from New York, has arrived off Corves. She brings 107 passengers, and 45,000 dollars in specie for England, and a large cargo consisting of 1,600 packages of hops cotton, &c.

On the 27th inst., off the Lizard, she spoke the Dutch barque Alexander, for Batavia. The reports from the Southern States were more satisfactory.

The Savannah merchants had written that, pending political agitations will not be suffered to interfere with business.

At Charleston business was suspended, but dispatches had been received, stating positively that the Legislature had not passed the bill, authorising the Banks to suspend specie payments, and that the Banks will not suspend.

From Mobile news was generally more cheerful.

From all parts the intelligence was, slaves and cotton lands declining in value.

The New York money market was easier. First class paper was quoted 8 to 9 per cent. Bankers lent on call at 7 per cent. Bankers were curtailing to protect their gold.

COMMISSIONERSHIP FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sir John Bowring has accepted a diplomatic appointment from the Government or the Sandwich Islands, to act as their commissioner for placing the commercial relations of that country with other communities on a satisfactory footing.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Advices from China report that the Government was paying off transports. There were 125,937 tons of sailing ships, and 13,649 tons of steamers in the English pay, apart from those employed by the French. As there can be probable but little for these vessels to carry from China, they will disperse themselves over India, and a fall in homeward rates may be looked for.

The grain chartering from the Black Sea, the Danube and the coast of Syria has been quiet, but lower rates have not been submitted to, except in a few instances. Outward coal freights are firmer, and the Government requirements will tend to keep them so. American cotton and grain freights to this country continue good, and there is every chance of their being maintained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamship Ruby, ashore at Ballyhalbert, has gone to pieces. Materials all saved. As much of the wreck as possible will be secured.

A reaction of nearly ½ per cent. occurred to-day on the Paris Bourse, which has been agitated, a number of political rumours having been current.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—I am given to understand that Count Flahault will be the new French Ambassador at London, the post having been offered to, but declined, by Count Morny. It is alleged that the late modifications in the working of the representative system are suggestions of the latter personage, Achille Fould being adverse to their adoption, and favourable to the *statu quo*. Hence his retirement from the Cabinet. Certain it is that the tone of the advanced Liberal journals, since the promulgation of these concessions to public opinion is decidedly governmental and dynastic, and a considerable accession of popularity has accrued to the Emperor of the French among the masses as well as the bourgeoisie. This enlargement of the basis on which the Imperial power rests has been the only result of all these feverish demonstrations in press and pulpit, by which some church dignitaries hoped to intimidate, and even coerce, the Sovereign into waging war against that universal suffrage in Italy, which placed himself on the throne of this country. Unconsciously these clerical agitators have secured for the general public a large amount of participation in the conduct of government; and if they have signally failed to carry this point abroad, they have, at all events, done something at home.

There is some attention drawn just now, even in circles where currency squabbles and bullion mysteries are not rife, to the sham battle between the Banks of England and France on the gold and silver equilibrium. Uninitiated folks freely canvass the anomaly of a Paris rate of discount so much under that of London, and by what process millions of silver are exchanged by France for a nominal equivalent in English gold, when there is an actual premium for 5-franc dollar pieces here as also in Belgium. To compete with the Bank of France that of England is incapacitated, from being restricted in its issue of notes by the Act of 1844, while an equal amount of bullion in the vaults here warrants the issue of just double the quantity of paper, ensuring a profit to the French establishment, and attracting gold as a consequence. It is known, from the mint returns of both countries, that for the last five years France has coined twenty times more Napoleons than the aggregate of sovereigns struck off on Tower-hill. What may be the upshot of a new golden glut on the relative value of silver is not merely an economical problem, but one which the historical student may deal with, as shown by the venerable Society of Antiquarians taking it up (see a paper read at Somerset House, in 1851, by Wm. Ray Smee, Esq.)

The Paris Acclimatation Society has applied to the authorities at Santa Fe di Bagota for a supply of the tuber known there as *arracacha*, a cross between a carrot and a potato, which, growing favourably in very wet soils, is expected to become a valuable substitute here in the apprehended "decline and fall" of Sir Walter Raleigh's South American vegetable. The arracacha is the staff of life in New Grenada.

Germany has lost its oldest crowned head in the person of the sovereign of Lippe-Schaumbourg, whose territory is ten miles square, and who reigned over the lieges therein since 1807. The demise of another potentate, the Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, had given hopes that his successor, who is married to the Duke of Cambridge's sister, would infuse something of British constitutional rule into that part of fatherland; but nothing of the sort has occurred—on the contrary, the heir to that demi-throne inaugurates his accession by a speech in which he talks of a "spirit of disorder afloat in the atmosphere of Europe, revolution raising his head, legitimacy and rights trampled on," ending by proclaiming his resolve to preserve the privileges of nobility and knighthood, but not one word about the people, no such aggregate having any rights, or being worth any cognisance at that Court.

The Archbishop and clergy of Solerno having waited on King Victor Emmanuel with an address, the King of Italy has replied that, "faithful to the traditions of his house, he had never sought to injure the Catholic faith or its ministers, his sole object being to raise from abjection their common country; that he trusted the Roman question would be arranged so as to safeguard the real interests of religion; and that Venice also, that Niobe of Italy, would be restored to the united family of Italians by the combined exertions of all, and by the blessing of that Providence of which he felt he was but the instrument. He had no personal ambition whatever, but deep solicitude for fatherland."

The Emperor is in daily receipt of telegrams from Empress Eugenie, and the activity she displays is the best proof that health—the *sole* object of her visit to Scotland—has improved beyond hope. Napoleon III., ever accessible when any information can be had, has granted interviews to Sir J. Bowring, as he freely does to all intelligent Englishmen, and indeed to every one who can propound for his consideration matters of social or political improvement.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

(The following Order in Council is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 23rd inst.)

At the Court at Windsor, the 23d day of November, 1860present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, his lordship this day took the oath appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

ARTHUR HELPS.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOV. 15.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint James Grignon, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe, to be her Majesty's Consul at Riga.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Godschall Johnston, now her Majesty's Consul at Riga, to be her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOV. 22.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, to be her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria, to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon Edward Morris Erskine, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at St.Petersburg, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, NOV. 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon Julian Henry Charles Fane, now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Vienna, to be secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 27.

6th Dragoons—Major-General Thomas Marten to be Colonel, vice Major-General Beckwith, transferred to the 14th Light Dragoons; Nov. 12.

13th Light Dragoons—Major-General Allan T. Maclean, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice General the Hon E Pyndar Lygon, C B, deceased; Nov. 12.

14th Light Dragoons—Major-General Wm Beckwith, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Major-General Maclean, transferred to the 13th Light Dragoons; Nov. 12.

THE MILITIA.

The 1st Stafford Regiment of Militia, under the command of Colonel the Honourable W. P. M. C. Talbot, left Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday (Tuesday), for Lichfield, where they will be disembodied on Friday, the 30th inst.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday morning a favourable change took place in the weather, the storm abated, and there appeared to be a prospect of fine weather. This salutary change was not, however, to be enjoyed long, for at three o'clock the wind again rose considerably, and torrents of rain ensued. A large number of merchant vessels still remain in this harbour, which they had to enter for refuge during the last few days. An adjourned meeting of the Blackrock Township Improvement Commissioners will be held this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, in their temporary board-room, in Mr. M'Cann's establishment, Main-street, in order to elect the most eligible candidate that presents himself for the office of clerk and collector to the board.

KINGSTOWN POLICE OFFICE.

Mr. M'Dermott sat in this office yesterday. No case of public interest came under the notice of the court during the day.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS, WEDNESDAY.

Beef from 6d to 9d per pound; mutton, 6½d to 9d per lb; veal, 7d to 8d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 0d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 0d to 5s 0d each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 6d to 7s each.; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each. Grouse 4s to 4s 6d, and partridge, 3s to 3s 4d per brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pidgeons, 10d each; wild ducks, 2s to 2s 6d each; cock pheasants, 5s each; hen do., 4s each; golden plover, 10d each; green do., 6d each; snipe, 8d to 10d each; woodcock, 5s per brace; widgeons, 1s 6d each; teal, 10d to 1s. Groceries—Teas, 3s 8d to 4s 4d per lb; sugars moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whisky, 16s to 20s per gal.; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz., large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 6d to 9d per lb; Limerick, 8½d to 9d per pound; Wicklow, 6d to 8d per lb; hams, 9d per lb; lard, 9d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s 4d per stone, upwards; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf 8d to 9d. Fish (a moderate supply); turbot, 4s to 12s each; haddock, 2s 6d to 7s 6d each; soles 1s 8d to 3s per pair; brills 2s to 3s 6d each; gurnet, 1s 6d each; cod fish, 3s 6d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per hundred. Hay, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oat straw, 2s to 2s 6d per cwt; oats, white 15s per barrel; black 14s per barrel; potatoes, Kemps, 6s 6d per cwt; Downs, 5s 4d to 5s 6d per cwt; coals, 19s to 22s 6d per ton.

PROTESTANTISM IN AMERICA.

The chief feature worthy of notice in the political world, is a great Protestant meeting that was held a few days ago in the city of Kingston, "the dirty little town" of the *Times* correspondent. It is here that Mr. M'Donald, the Premier of our Government resides, and this place it is he represents in Parliament; and, therefore, the proceedings of the meeting had the greater significance. The Mayor occupied the chair, and amongst the resolutions passed, the following will be interesting to those of your readers who have been watching the Prince's progress in Canada:—

Moved by the Rev. A. Wilson, seconded by Mr. O'Loughlin, and resolved—"That appreciating, as we do, the blessings of civil and religious liberty, of equal rights to all classes, creeds, and colours, guaranteed by the constitution of this province, we deeply regret that on information wholly unworthy of notice from an enlightened statesman, or at the dictation and to please a small faction of the community; his Grace the Duke of Newcastle should have adopted a course which we cannot but regard as an infraction of these privileges by refusing to allow his Royal Highness to visit this city, should the Orange Society, in arches or on the persons of its members, or in any other way, display the insignia of their association, although that Protestant, loyal, and legal society received an unqualified invitation from the committee of arrangements to take part in a procession in honour of his Royal Highness, and thus participate in the pleasure and honour of receiving our Royal visitor."

Moved by M. Lavell, M.D., seconded by S. Chown, Esq., and resolved—"That while very deeply regretting that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was prevented by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle from paying this old and loyal city a visit, and receiving the hospitality thereof, we cannot but sympathise with the Orangemen of this city and the surrounding neighbourhood in refusing, on such late notice, and at the unwarranted interference of his Grace, and the unconstitutional dictation of his Excellency the Governor-General, to lay aside their regalia, and, while they did not deny the same to others, maintaining their rights and privileges, even at the expense of their feelings, especially after the extraordinary recognition of Popery in Canada East, by our Royal visitors; and we cordially approve of the action by the corporation of this city, in refusing to present the address, except at the place prepared by them, and we desire to express our entire concurrence in the logical and dignified reply to the illogical and unstatesmanlike letter of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle."

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, seconded by Mr. Flynn, and resolved—"That the course pursued by his Excellency the Governor-General and his ministry, since the landing of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been such as to render them unworthy of the respect and support of the Protestants of this province."

Moved by B. M. Britton, Esq., seconded by A. Chown, Esq., and resolved—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the letters of the correspondents of the London *Times*, in regard to the difficulties between the Orangemen and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and in reference to those who took part in the Orange demonstration at Kingston, as well as by their letters about the cause which led to these things, are calculated to mislead the public mind of England in regard to the state of affairs in Upper Canada; and in the opinion of this meeting, as the correspondent has given so false a description of our city, he must either have been incapable of judging of what he saw, or he must have basely desired to convey untruthful information to the readers of his productions."

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

GENTLEMEN,—So far as we can judge, our next dividend is not likely to exceed our last—namely, 5 per cent. per annum—and this is a very moderate dividend, considering that our line was very cheaply constructed; has not any competition to contend with; and, further, that all railway investments are speculative ones.

I believe that the smallness of our dividends is occasioned, not only by the outlay of the company, in assisting in the construction of our numerous branch lines, but also in the defective manner in which the traffic of these lines has been, and is still being, developed.

And I believe—and it is to this point I would ask your special attention—that directors resident in Dublin and Cork, unassisted by local parties residing on the branch lines, are incapable of doing the shareholders full justice in this respect.

Several directors on our board receive, and are fully entitled to, our respect and confidence, and, if they were to withdraw from it, it would be a very serious loss. But there are some members of the board who, however high in character, as men of honour and as gentlemen, do not take any very active part in the working of the line, and who would not be any very great loss—if any loss at all.

I would propose that, as these latter go out by rotation, instead of re-electing them as a matter of course, as has hitherto been the practice, their plans should be supplied by men having a stake in the company, and a substantial one, resident on the branch lines, and capable of bringing under the consideration of the board their wants and their capabilities, and the best means of making them good feeders for the main line.

Let any man look at the map of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and its distant branches from Dublin, and say if gentlemen residing in Dublin (one extreme end of the line) or Cork men—gentlemen, too, engaged actively in mercantile pursuits, however capable and trustworthy as men of business—and no men more so than some of our directors—can possibly be sufficiently well acquainted with the statistics of our branch lines as to enable them alone to call forth their traffic as well as they could do if assisted by efficient local representatives from them.

My only object in addressing this to you is to endeavour to increase my own future dividends and yours. We have lately lost our talented chairman, who was the mainspring of the board. This leaves a vacancy in the direction; but I would not like to see this particular one filled up from a branch line, for a man resigned his place in the board about a year ago whose re-election is, I trust, a matter of course; for his presence at the board would, I am sure, give increased confidence to the shareholders. But, if he will not agree to act again, I would certainly recommend our looking for a good representative from one of the distant branch lines.—Your obedient servant,

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTS, 1860: BY T. De Moleyns, Esq., Q.C.—(Dublin: Hodges, Smith & Co., Grafton-street.—We remember when it would be a perilous thing for an author to have his work printed in Ireland, with the name of an Irish publisher in the title page. The system of centralisation was carried to such an extent that London publishers were almost unanimous in ignoring works printed and directly published in this country. At length the eminent firm of Hodges, Smith and Co., took the matter in hand, and brought such an amount of enterprise and public spirit to the task, coupled with a thorough knowledge of how to do the right thing in the right place, that Irish authors have not only ample opportunity for presenting their works before the public, and in the most attractive form, but receive an amount of encouragement that they would look for in vain in the British metropolis. To this firm the Irish public are deeply indebted for the Herculean task of the printing and publishing of the Annals of the Four Masters, besides other works racy of the Irish soil, and in every instance where subjects of importance to the country turn up, whether as regards legislation, or questions of social or political importance, Messrs. Hodges, Smith and Co. take special care to give them to the public in a form that those who run may read, and *understand*. In proof of this we need only refer to the recent admirable publications, "The Justice of the Peace for Ireland," explaining, in lucid form, the whole duty of magistrates, by E. P. Levinge, Esq.; "The Law and Practice of County Courts," by C. Copinger, Esq., Q.C.; "The Landowner's and Agent's Practical Guide," by Thomas De Moleyns, Esq., Q.C.; and though last, not least in importance to every class connected in any way with land, "The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1860," by the same clear-headed author, a work which should be in the hands of every landlord and tenant, as well as every practitioner in our law courts, in Ireland. When we state that these statutes, which come into force on the 1st of next Jan., completely change the law of landlord and tenant, and that they are presented to the public in a form that altogether excises the often unmeaning verbiage of Acts of Parliament, thus rendering the statutes treated of capable of comprehension by all, we think we are warranted in our opinion that this most important work is a boon to all who at present have any connection with land, as well as to those who may contemplate becoming so connected.—*Sligo Chronicle.*

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Paris, Monday evening :—

You will easily understand that the greater number of the Parisian journals, with the "organic decree" of February 17, 1852, before their eyes, deal very tenderly with yesterday's decree. A few of them, however, skilled in the art of allusion, and able to deal a covert blow at Imperial institutions under the disguise of remarks on foreign countries, allow the reader to see what value they attach to this proof of his Majesty's confidence. The *Debats*, by the pen of M. Weiss, hints that we must be thankful for small mercies, and that half a loaf is better than no bread. M. Weiss says:—

"To resume by degrees, and however slowly, the habits of publicity and discussion will be for the country, which is greatly in want of it, beginning over again the apprenticeship of liberty."

Lest this approbation should be misconstrued, M. Weiss takes the opportunity to read a lecture to the *Austrian press*. He proceeds in the following strain :—

"The satisfaction we have just expressed may perhaps give us a claim to advise our Austrian contemporaries to imitate our prudence. They publish incessant attacks against the new provincial statutes, and the freedom of their criticism proves that after all there has been some change—in Austria. When they will have pointed out all the real or imaginary vices of the statute of Carinthia, or that of Tyrol, what will they have gained? Why don't they avail themselves of the freedom of speech which has been provisionally restored to them to point out to their liberal countrymen the best way of turning these statutes to account? . . . . So many checks and disasters sustained by the cause of liberty within the last ten years have taught us all that in the present condition of Europe the foundation of all political wisdom is to make the best use of what we are allowed to retain."

The other papers contain nothing sufficiently salient for extract. The opposition papers, however, by way of showing what they think of the decree, comment upon that part of it which concerns Algeria, and do not allude to the remainder in any way.

To revert to the decree. The semblance of freedom which it confers upon the Assembly turns out to be even less than at first sight had been supposed. The additional amount of concession which is conceded to the Legislative Body is, it seems, not to take place in public, but in a secret committee of the whole house. The amendments which members may bring forward are not to be discussed at the public sitting, but before a commission. The "Address," in reply to the Speech from the Throne, will give an opportunity to Government commissioners to "give explanations;" but it is nowhere stated that independent members will be allowed to ask questions on any other occasion. In fact, what is described as "*le droit d'interpellation*" is not conceded, whilst the Chamber continues hampered by official forms to quite as great an extent as before the promulgation of this new mystification.

The general public, easily deluded by appearances, entertains a belief that the decree of November 24 is but a first instalment, to be shortly followed by reforms of a more real character. They fancy that the anniversary of the 2d of December will be marked by the abolition of the system of "warnings," suspensions, and supressions, which muzzles the press—that the *loi des suspects* will be abolished, and so forth. The opinion, however, of those whose opinion is worth having is, that yesterday's decree gives us the measure of the concessions that the Emperor may be expected to make to the "spirit of progress"—*qui vivra verra*.

I stated above that with the exception of the *Debats* the opinion of the other papers was not worth quoting. I must make an exception in favour of this evening's *Patrie*, which, with far more good sense than usual, tells its readers that "nothing is changed in the system" of Imperialism, but that a few "improvements have been introduced into the mechanism of the institutions of the empire."

The *Moniteur* informs us that the Grand Opera singers, orchestra, *corps de ballet*, and all, are placed under the direction of the new Minister of State.

Two great naval commanders, in imitation of the military territorial commands of the marshals, are about to be created. There is to be a "Grand Amiral de l'Ocean," and a "Grand Amiral de la Mediterranee."

The *Pays* announces that the Emperor is about to leave for Compiegne, where he will spend a week.

From Naples the telegraph continues to report disturbances. The correspondent of the *Debats* states that the Neapolitan troops now on the Papal territory are to be given up to Piedmont, in virtue of a convention between Cialdini and M. de Goyon.

A Nantes paper, *L'Union Bretonne*, gives us some particulars of the proceedings of Mr. Cobden in that town. It seems the hon. gentleman arrived there on Wednesday. It does not appear that any houses were decorated with flags, or that triumphal arches with the effigy of the great promoter of French commerce were erected. Mr. Cobden, as soon as he alighted from the train, inquired his way to the Bourse, where he entered into long conversations with the local merchants and manufacturers, and expounded to them the beauties of the treaty of commerce. In the evening there was a dinner at the prefect's, in honour of the "illustrious guest" of the town of Nantes. The *Union Bretonne* gives us to understand that the hon. gentleman made a speech. "He expressed himself in a very picturesque and at times happily figurative style, on the advantages both nations must derive from the concessions they had mutually made to each other. 'You are (said Mr. Cobden) the richer and better endowed of the two countries. Your soil produces everything in abundance. *We eat nothing in England that is not grown in France.* How, then, could you be angry with us for diving into the bowels of the land to carry on the *gloomiest and dirtiest* of trades, in quest of the coal and iron which must pay for the good and beautiful things you send us.'" This tirade will probably superinduce in the reader a feeling that there are dirtier trades than mining, and that politico-commercial agitation is among them. But let them pause, for it seems it was intended merely to show that commercial travellers in England know what wit and humour are as well as their French colleagues; for the *Union* subsequently informs us that Mr. Cobden then attacked the question on its "serious side," and dealt with it quite as skilfully as with the *côté comique*. M. le Prefet then gave as a toast, "Mr. Cobden's health, and the continuation of a good understanding between the two countries, based, not upon common political interests, but upon mutual esteem."

ITALY.

The following is King Victor Emmanuel's answer to the Sicilian deputation :—

"Our attachment to the Sicilians is of old date. In 1848 we admired the courage of that people, but then the destinies of Italy were not fixed. From my first childhood I was educated for Italy, and she has always been the object of my desires and cares. To-day God has heard my prayers and those of the Italians. Thanks to the co-operation of the army and people, Italy exists for the Italians; they are now a great and strong people. But we must be constant and united to preserve the blessings we have conquered; we shall then be able to resist the menaces of our enemy, and we may hope to see the countries which are not yet ours united to Italy. I love the Sicilians, and I am sure of their patriotism for the Italian cause. As to myself, I shall always preserve the same sentiments, and act as an honest man. I shall shortly be among you in Sicily; but I regret that the cares of the State will not enable me to stay there long enough to visit all the towns of the island, which I equally love."

M. Farini, lieutenant of King Victor Emmanuel at Naples, has addressed the following report to Count Cavour, President of the Council of Ministers at Turin:

SESSA, October 31st.—Excellency,—I have the honour of transmitting to you a first report on the recent events at Isernia and other places in the province of Molisa, and the Terra di Lavoro, by the reactionist party, and at the instigation and by order of the government of Gaeta. To prove the strange facts set forth in this report, I annex official documents, with the exception of a very few which have been left at Isernia, where they are indispensable as evidence in the criminal prosecution now pending. On reaching Naples, my first care shall be to order a regular judicial inquiry into all facts of the same nature which have occurred here and in other parts of the late kingdom, and I will afterwards transmit the result of the inquiry to your excellency. FARINI.

The following is the report alluded to :

Francis II., after being expelled from nearly the whole of the kingdom, and having retired with the remnant of his troops to a part of the province of Terra di Lavoro, between Capua and Gaeta, began by declaring all the country he occupied in a state of siege, and seized all the funds belonging to charities, towns, and even private establishments, suppressed every vestige of liberty, disbanded the national guard, disarmed the middle classes, and in their stead enlisted and armed the populace on all sides, dressing as gendarmes those who infested the roads, and promising all equal impunity for whatever robberies, murders, or other crimes they might commit in the name of his Majesty.

The Bourbon government, indeed, was scarcely established at Gaeta, when reactionary movements, murder pillage, and incendiarism began, which were evidently instigated and commanded by the government. Of the numerous facts which have come to our knowledge during our short stay, we will mention the following :—

1. Francis II., by decree dated 6th October, invested with most extensive powers, as his *alter ego*, Marshal de Luigi Scotti Douglas, who, at the head of about 1,200 soldiers and several thousands of the peasantry enrolled and armed by him, overran the country of Piedimonte and Isernia, everywhere instigating the lower orders to rise against their superiors—a fact proved by the terrible reaction manifested at Isernia and in the surrounding country, at the very time he passed that way. It was he who, in person, attacked the Piedmontese on the Macerone, and, being completely defeated in a very short time, surrendered himself prisoner to General Cialdini with a great number of officers and several hundred soldiers.

2. The government of Gaeta enrolled in three battalions, by the aid of this same General Scotti, a mass of men called volunteers, who were for the most part liberated galley-slaves and convicts undergoing punishment in the islands of Ponza and Vendobene. These battalions, as well on account of their origin as of their acts, principally in the districts of Sora and Avezzano, are known as the "plundering battalions," and the Bourbon officers distinguished them by this title to avoid being themselves confounded under the same stigma of infamy. The robberies, murders, and ravages committed by them are innumerable.

3. Pietro Ulloa, the minister of Francis II., has distributed an immense number of royal letters to the vilest and most criminal of the populace, giving the bearers the right to claim the assistance of the authorities and public force for whatever they might please to execute, and it is a well known fact that all the reactionary attempts have proceeded from these men. It has also been fully ascertained that these same men, taking advantage of the credulity of the peasants, have profusely distributed among them little pieces of white paper, telling them that they were sent by King Francis who gave them, by these pieces of paper, permission to commit, for the space of eight months, all sorts of crimes, provided they were favourable to his cause.

4. The town of Isernia has been the centre of most fearful atrocities. A great number of peasants and gendarmes were collected there, who, at an appointed hour, not only pillaged all the houses of the tradespeople, and burnt the palace of M. Jadossi, who was a deputy to the parliament in 1848, but stabbed and cut to pieces his son, a young man about 21 years of age, after tearing out his eyes while still living. In the same night, M. Cosmo di Bagis, a respectable man of independent fortune, and several others, were murdered. The judge of the district only escaped through having fallen insensible after receiving five severe wounds on his head. Similar massacres were also perpetrated simultaneously at other place in the neighbourhood, especially at Forli and Civitanuova, where, among the sufferers, a venerable priest was cut in pieces.

5. In a summary inquiry held by us at Isernia, two eye-witnesses, Francesco Taradisoni and D. Simone, gave us the names of the authors of these atrocities. These names are precisely those written on the margin of a petition addressed by them to Francis II., in which they solicit arms and ammunition, and relate how, on the 1st October, they robbed two carriages, and sent the produce of their robbery to the palace at Gaeta; also, that they had arrested several persons, among whom were a judge and a priest, then confined in the prisons of Forli. The coincidence of the names given by the said witnesses with those written on the above-mentioned petition, which also bears the autograph signature of Francis II., clearly proves whence the order for all these horrors came.

6. During the same inquiry was also examined a man from Civitanuova, one of the reactionist leaders, who was accused of having cut to pieces the priest above-mentioned. This criminal, named Salideo Ricci, signed a deposition, in which he declared that the Bishop of Isernia, who had fled, publicly announced from the pulpit that Francis II. gave unlimited powers to his faithful subjects for the defence of his cause.

7. There is a most important document, consisting of a petition addressed by Antonio Lelli and Nicolo Onorato, of Forli, to Francis II., in which, after stating how they had disarmed the National Guard of their country and imprisoned the judge and some other persons, they next armed the populace, and assert that they went to Casteldisangro to excite the people against the upper classes and instigate them to imitate the example of Forli. They add that the populace obeyed their orders, assaulted and wounded the judge of the district, M. Antonacci, and two other liberals, and burnt down a palace to the cry of "Viva Francesco II." For these services the petitioners pray Francis II. to give them a place. Francis II. ordered, by writing in pencil with his own hand on the 8th October, that this petition should be referred to his Minister of the Interior, who, by a decision of the 11th October, dated from Gaeta, and addressed to the sub-intendant of Isernia, No. 357, sent back the said petition asking for information respecting the petitioners, in order that their application might receive the attention it merited.

8. At Teano, General Afan de Rivera, on the 11th of September, when at the head of his columns, in the neighbourhood of the priest Don Thomaso Fumo, a deserving man who had maintained order in the country, so excited his troops and the populace that the wretches sacked and burnt the houses of the said Fumo, and threatened to massacre all the respectable people of the place, who only found safety in flight.

9. At Rocca-Guglielma the reactionists, composed of gendarmes and the dregs of the populace, seized Baron Roselli and his brother. After subjecting them to much cruel treatment they beheaded both, and for several days their heads remained exposed on pikes before the door of the guard-house. The same parties also burnt the Roselli and Fontesone palaces, and afterwards arrested all the principal inhabitants of the town and took them to Gaeta, where they are still in prison. The judge of Rocca-Guglielma would have prosecuted the murderers of Baron Roselli and his brother, but Francis II. forbade it; further, all the rabble who took part in these excesses were at once enrolled with a pay of 25 grani per day, which they still receive. But, in addition to the proofs above given, what still better shows that all these horrors proceed from Gaeta by order of Francis II. is the fact of the imprisonment of a great number of people who have been taken to Gaeta, and are there still, by the same armed peasants who had been massacring respectable townspeople and burning their houses.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, of the 23rd, says:—

"The King of Naples some time since solicited a loan of money from certain Courts. Several Governments have accorded him their sympathies on account of the tenacity of his resistance. The King of Saxony sent decorations to Gaeta—others offered prayers for him, but nobody has given money. Who would give money when even the Catholics cannot find sufficient for the Pope, and when the Cardinals are forced to diminish their style of living? The French Government wishes to delay the fall of Gaeta in order to perform an act of courtesy to the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and to make Victor Emmanuel feel that he cannot dispense with its powerful protection; but the Emperor Napoleon will not give money to Francis II., and neither Russia nor Prussia can give him any. The days of Francis II. are consequently numbered. The Italian question is reduced to the simple question, 'Shall the new King be acknowledged by the Great Powers?' England will acknowledge him at once. France will shortly follow that example, and induce Russia to do the same. As for Prussia, she will hesitate for a time, and then bend in presence of accomplished facts. The sole danger which menaces Prussia and Germany is an attack by Victor Emmanuel on Venetia with the support of France. The English Government is using every exertion to induce the Emperor of Austria to sell Venetia. Francis Joseph and the Grand Dukes reject these proposals with indignation; but there are Austrian statesmen who would very much desire to see the Emperor accept such an offer. Among others of this opinion are said to be the Baron de Hubner and M. Schmerling. If the Prussian and Russian Governments press the question, the Emperor of Austria will end by yielding. As for the programme of the 20th of October, it will be rendered ineffective by the Hungarian Assembly, which will not admit the supremacy of the Council of the Empire, as well as by the opposition of the German provinces. The Municipal Councils of Vienna and of Prague have resolved not to elect deputies for the Assemblies, and the Government is already compelled to revert to the communal law of 1849, and to appoint new councils, inasmuch as those which exist do not find themselves competent to elect deputies."

The elections for the Municipal Council of Berlin, one-third of which is renewed every three years, have just resulted in the choice of all the more advanced candidates by great majorities. Among the new members elected is M. d'Umnah, who was President of the National Assembly of Prussia in 1848. The Liberal party having shown much dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government, and manifested intentions of decided opposition in the approaching session, the Ministry have adopted conciliatory measures, with a view to averting this danger. One of the conditions proposed by the malcontents is the dismissal of all the functionaries belonging to the feudal party. It appears that the Government is inclined to accede to this demand. M. de Mirbach, vice-president of the regency of Posen, has been recalled.

MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

The states of Mecklenburg Strelitz met on the 17th inst., on the occasion of the accession of the new Grand Duke, who addressed them in a long speech, in which he declared his intention of remaining faithful to the traditions of his father. The following is one of the principal passages :—

"During my father's long reign great changes have taken place. Germany had to make great sacrifices to secure her deliverance from a foreign yoke, and much suffering was the consequence. My late august father strove to heal the wounds inflicted by war, and to develop the prosperity of the country. We must not be blind to the fact, gentlemen, that bad times may return; a spirit of disturbance seems to hover in the air; war is raging in distant countries, revolution raises its victorious head, and thrones crumble away; legitimacy, order, and right are trodden underfoot. If Heaven should visit us with such troubles, let us follow the example of my august predecessor, whose spirit still lives around us."

The Grand Duke concluded with confirming the rights and privileges of the nobility and gentry of the Grand Duchy.

HUNGARY.

The following communication is dated Vienna, November 23 :—

It would be difficult to form an idea of all the means resorted to by the revolutionary party to maintain and extend the agitation existing among all classes of the population of Hungary. Everybody must remember with what passionate resolution the re-establishment of the historical and ecclesiastical constitution was insisted upon, and the political demonstrations made at different times on this subject by the youth of the University of Pesth. Well, the Government of the Emperor Francis Joseph, after mature deliberation, granted everything to the Hungarian people by consenting to the re-establishment, in its entirety and in all its political and civil dispositions, of that ancient constitution which the people has never ceased, during the whole of the last year, to demand without vehemence. The ancient chancellerie, at the head of which we now find Baron Vai, a man who is very popular and deeply imbued with liberal principles—and in which chancellerie are concentrated all the administrative affairs of the kingdom of St. Stephen—has been re-established, and performs its duties regularly at Vienna; but notwithstanding this, if we may believe the accounts which we receive daily from Pesth and other Magyar cities, the nation has again become a prey to a violent agitation that threatens to assume a character dangerous to the public tranquillity. This state of affairs cannot endure for any length of time without bringing great calamities on Hungary, in which there is only wanting a pretext to enable the agitators to light up the flames of civil war with all the evils which ordinarily follow in such cases. The Government possesses the most convincing proofs of this fact, having seized papers and incendiary proclamations which have been brought from abroad and scattered among the people. It is not the ancient regular, and national order of things which is now desired by the exalted emigrants, but really and truly a general revolution and the complete separation of Hungary from the Austrian empire, by the establishment of a general republic in all the different countries which border on the Danube. It is easy to understand that Kossuth, Klapka, Turr, and all the exalted revolutionists of their party, would of necessity become the chiefs of the new republic proposed to be founded. The effect of this movement, if successful, would be very prejudicial to the happiness and prosperity of the Danubian people, at least if we are to be guided by the melancholy experience of other countries. As it is feared that the assembly at Gran, to which the cardinal archbishop proposed to convoke all the influential and experienced men in Hungary, would endeavour to bring about a conciliatory understanding among them, the revolutionary party are endeavouring by means of intimidation to prevent the meeting of the said assembly, and thus there would be no meeting during the present year at Gran. They labour now in the most active manner to render unpopular all the heads of considerable families in Hungary who lately possessed the entire confidence of the nation, and it is hoped by these means to disgust them, and make them withdraw from the administration of public affairs, and thus cause disorders in the new *régime* introduced into Hungary by the Imperial patent of the 20th October last. This is the true situation of Hungary at the present moment, and it will require all the prudence and care of the Imperial Government to prevent an outbreak in that part of the empire.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

(FROM A SUPPLEMENT TO LAST NIGHT'S GAZETTE.)

Mr. Secretary Herbert has received despatches, with enclosures, of which the following are copies, addressed to him by Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., commanding the forces in China :—

Head-quarters, Chang-tsia-wan, Sept. 20, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that I left Tien-tsin on the 9th inst., with 700 infantry, 600 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery; 3,000 French troops followed, one march behind me; and two days later Sir John Michel marched, with a regiment of cavalry, a nine-pounder battery, and the 2nd infantry brigade.

On the 13th instant I reached Hooseiwoo, forty miles from Tien-tsin, and as several letters had been received by Lord Elgin from some fresh commissioners of high rank, I halted whilst Messrs. Parkes and Wade went on to meet them at Tangchow, twenty-five miles distant. On the 15th these gentlemen returned, having made satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese commissioners, by which it was agreed that the allied forces should halt at Chang-tsia-wan, five miles short of Tangchow, to which place the ambassadors should advance with an escort and sign the convention. On the 16th Sir J. Michel's force arrived, and on the 17th we encamped at Matow, five miles short of Chang-tsia-wan. The forces consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Barry's Armstrong battery, Captain Desborough's nine-pounders, Captain Stirling's six-pounder battery, the cavalry brigade, and the second and fourth infantry brigades; and 1,200 French, with a light battery. From the above, however, three 6-pounders and the 60th Rifles had been left at Hooseiwoo, to hold that place, where I have a depot.

Mr. Parkes rode on to Tangchow to arrange matters for Lord Elgin's reception, and to make sure of the agreement as to our advance, that a collision might not take place by inadvertence, it having been settled that the Chinese army should fall back upon Chang-tsai-wan. Mr. Parkes was accompanied by an escort of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Anderson, and by Mr. Loch, private secretary to Lord Elgin. On my part I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, A.Q.M.G., to fix the site of the camp with the Chinese authorities, and the D. A. C.-Gen. Thompson to receive the promised supplies for the force.

At daybreak on the 18th I marched, and, after going about four miles, I came in sight of a very large force of Chinese, both cavalry and infantry. Whilst halting to form up my force, Mr. Loch galloped in with three sowars, and informed me that, on going into Tangchow, the previous day, they had found everything quiet on the road; the commissioners had agreed to all Mr. Parkes' arrangements; and that, accordingly, leaving Lieutenant Anderson and his sowars at Tangchow, Messrs. Parkes, Loch, Thompson, and Lieutenant-Col. Walker, with five men of the King's Dragoon Guards, had come out to met us, and show us our camping-ground, which was a mile and a half south of Chang-tsia-wan.

On arrival at that spot, however, they found it occupied by a large Chinese army, whilst batteries, had been hastily thrown up and armed, so as to flank the proposed site of our camp. From the commanding officer Mr. Parkes could obtain no satisfaction, so he started back to Tangchow with an orderly of the King's Dragoon Guards, to see the High Commissioner and ask the reason of this move. Mr. Loch came on to tell me of this, and Colonel Walker and Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Thompson remained on the ground with four men of the King's Dragoon Guards and one sowar, where they were to await Mr. Parkes' return.

It was only now that I learnt that Mr. De Norman, Attaché to her Majesty's Legation, and Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, had gone to Tangchow with Mr. Parkes, and remained there with Lieutenant Anderson.

Mr. Loch volunteered to return with any orders, and Captain Brabazon, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, R.A., volunteered to accompany him.

They accordingly started under a flag of truce for Tangchow, with my orders for Mr. Parkes, and the whole party to return at once to headquarters.

Meanwhile, the Chinese cavalry advanced in great numbers on both flanks, and their infantry poured down on our right front, which was enclosed ground and carefully entrenched. I was extremely anxious not to engage, for fear of compromising our officers, who were in their lines. I therefore covered both my flanks with cavalry and ordered the baggage to be hastened on, and massed on a village in our rear, where it could be defended by a small force. This latter operation occupied nearly two hours, during which time the enemy's cavalry had almost entirely surrounded our force. Sufficient time had elapsed for all of our party to return from Tangchow, and I became anxious for their safety, when suddenly a commotion appeared in the enemy's line. The guns and matchlock men in their centre opened fire, and Colonel Walker's party dashed out of the midst of their ranks. Colonel Walker reported that, whilst waiting for Mr. Parkes, a French officer joined him, who was suddenly set upon and cut down by a Chinese soldier, and, on his riding up to prevent his being murdered, his own sword was snatched from his scabbard, and some men tried to throw him off his horse. Seeing that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate the whole of them, Colonel Walker set spurs to his horse and galloped out with his party under the fire of the Chinese line. One of his men was wounded and one horse, Mr. Thompson receiving a spear thrust in his back; but they fortunately managed to reach our lines, their wounds not being severe. It was now useless to wait longer, and the attack was immediately formed. General de Montauban advanced to turn their left, and with him I sent a squadron of Fane's Horse, under Lieutenant Cattley. On the centre the nine-pounder battery opened, supported by a squadron of King's Dragoon Guards, and part of the 99th Regiment advanced up the road.

The Armstrong battery, with the 15th Punjaub Infantry, took ground to the left; whilst Sir John Michel, with the 1st Sikh Cavalry, three six-pounder guns, and the 2nd (Queen's), made a wide flank movement on the extreme left, so as to turn the right of the enemy.

The action commenced simultaneously on all points, and it was now apparent that the Chinese had carefully prepared a very treacherous reception for our forces. An entrenchment, skilfully concealed by natural obstacles, extended on our right and left for several miles, and was armed with numerous guns.

Their cavalry hovered in large masses on our entire left flank, so that Sir J. Michel was unable to perform the flank movement that had been intended until the 1st Sikh Cavalry had, by a brilliant charge, discomfited the Tartar Horse, and his force, advancing, had driven them back for some miles. Finding his position to be such, I caused the Armstrong battery and the 15th Punjaub Infantry to take ground still more to the left, and with them I turned the right of the enemy's entrenchment, who thereupon fled with considerable precipitancy. I then sent the Armstrong guns and the reserve cavalry to join Sir J. Michel, who, after making a circuit of six or seven miles, joined me in front of Chang-tsia-wan at a later hour. Meanwhile the French had turned the left by a very extended sweep, and were advancing steadily up, capturing many guns, whilst the 99th, with the 9-pound battery, joined me in the centre of the enemy's position. The 15th Punjaub Infantry, pushing on with much spirit, captured several guns in the act of retiring, and eventually advanced through Chang-tsia-wan, taking several large camps on the outside. Here my force halted. The French, being much exhausted by their extensive movement, had halted on the Chinese position.

The enormous extent of country covered by the enemy, who showed more than 20,000 men, did not permit me to use my force with as good effect as I might have done, as it was too small to allow of its being scattered. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 600 killed, whilst 75 guns fell into our hands.

The French force encountered chiefly infantry, who, on being driven back, were charged most gallantly by Lieut. Cattley's squadron, of whose conduct General de Montauban has written to me in the very highest terms.

The conduct of the rest of the troops was also most excellent; and I would more particularly mention the 15th Punjaub Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Randall, who, under my personal observation, advanced with great steadiness, and kept their position to the front throughout the day.

Mr. Wade went yesterday to Tangchow to try and gather tidings of Mr. Parkes' party, but the prefect denied all knowledge concerning them. A Chinaman, however, was brought in to-day, who states that he heard that upwards of twenty foreigners went after the fight to Pekin. It this be true, we have every reason to hope for their ultimate safety.

I was compelled to leave a good force at Tien-tsin, lest the sudden withdrawal of so many troops should allow a disturbance to arise there. This in effect took place, but being judiciously met by Sir R. Napier, everything is again quiet there, and I have directed that officer to join me with two regiments of infantry, leaving two and a half regiments with two batteries of artillery, under Brigadier Staveley, at Tien-tsin.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieutenant-General Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c.

Head-quarters, Camp near Tangchow, Sept. 22, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that after the action of the 18th instant I remained at Chang-tsia-wan for two days, during which time the 1,500 French troops left at Hooseiwoo joined us, and some convoys arrived in camp, together with intelligence of a flotilla of junks coming up the Peiho with further supplies. From reconnoisances on the 19th and 20th we had ascertained that the Chinese army was encamped in very large numbers about four miles off, on the road between Tangchow and Pekin, and on both sides of the canal which runs from the Peiho to the latter city.

At daybreak on the 21st I marched from Chang-tsia-wan, and parking the baggage in a village two miles in front, I was there joined by the French, who advanced on the right. Soon after passing Tangchow the French troops got under fire of the Chinese works thrown up to protect a fine bridge crossing the canal, and on the Imperial high road to Pekin. At this point the enemy's infantry appeared in considerable force. On the left the Tartar cavalry showed in large masses, and advanced rapidly until within 200 yards of our guns, which, hastily unlimbering, drove them off with a fire of canister, assisted by skirmishers thrown forward from the 2nd (Queen's). The Cavalry Brigade, which I had kept echeloned away on the left to guard that flank, was now moving up, and the enemy's cavalry driven away from the right by our fire, hung in large masses on our left front, affording an excellent opportunity for our cavalry to charge, which they promptly seized, the King's Dragoon Guards, under Lieut.-Colonel Sayers, in particular, inflicting a very heavy loss on the enemy. On their left Fane's Horse charged a similar body with great gallantry, whilst the 1st Sikh Cavalry, under Major Probyn, supporting Fane's Horse, effectually turned the right of the Chinese army.

The enemy, though defeated on the spot, yet still remained in front in clouds of horsemen, who, though constantly retiring from the advance of any party of our cavalry, however small, never allowed more than 1,000 yards to intervene between us, and showed a steady and threatening front. At this time I had with me the cavalry, the 4th Infantry Brigade, and three Armstrong guns; the rest of the artillery, with the 2nd Brigade, having been left in the centre, with directions to feel the French left. With the three Armstrong guns, under Captain Rowley, we fired occasional single shots on their thickest masses. These shots, fired singly, at slow intervals, served admirably to illustrate the good qualities of the Armstrong gun; not one failed to strike the thick masses of the enemy, at once dispersing them from the spot.

Thus advancing, the cavalry was brought to a check by the fire of a camp, which was taken by the 99th Regiment, under Major Dowbiggin, and which proved to be the head-quarters of some of the imperial princes. This, with several others in the neighbourhood, was burnt by our troops, and the Chinese army retired upon Pekin.

We then rejoined our right, which had kept in line with the French, who had carried the bridge, inflicting much loss on the enemy.

Forty-three guns were taken during the action, and the loss of the Chinese was very severe. On the right and left were their heaviest losses, but all along the centre small groups of dead showed the effect of the artillery fire, which had followed their movements till they finally retreated. Our loss is two killed and 29 wounded—chiefly slightly.

I should wish most particularly to bring to notice the very excellent service of the King's Dragoon Guards. The country is extremely unfavourable for cavalry at present, partly from the number of ditches, and partly on account of the crops of maize and millet having been recently cut, leaving sharp-pointed stubble, most injurious to horses, and rendering their rapid movement very difficult; their charge was, however, most effective, and they surmounted these obstacles in a most creditable manner.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Commander of the Forces.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, &c.

Nominal Return of European Casualties in the Force under his Excellency Sir J Hope Grant, G C B, Commanding the Force in China, at the Action on Sept. 18, and on Sept. 21, 1860.

KILLED.—1st King's Dragoon Guards: Private John Wester. 1st Sikh Cavalry: Sowar Ahmad Khan.

WOUNDED.—1st King's Dragoon Guards: Captain E Bradbury, severely; Private John Collingwood, gun shot wound left thigh, severely; Trumpeter James Phillips, gun shot wound left leg, slightly; Private J Davis, severely; Private C Napier, severely; Private H Pollett, slightly; Private D Lawrence, slightly; Private G Mason, slightly; Private F Hughes, slightly; Private H Duckett, slightly. Fane's Horse: Lieutenant Luard, slightly.

FRED. STEPHENSON, Deputy Adjutant-General.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST UPON THE EXHUMED REMAINS OF MRS. ELLEN BLAKE.

Pursuant to adjournment, the investigation into the cause of this woman's death was proceeded with at Glasnevin, yesterday, before Henry Davis, Esq., one of the county coroners.

Mr. John Martin, solicitor, appeared for Mrs. Sherwood; and Mr. Devitt, instructed by Mr. O'Reilly, for Denis O'Connor and M'Robins, who, it will be recollected figured, in the Sherwood case.

Mr. Devitt, on entering the room, asked, in a very bullying and boisterous manner—which, indeed, he preserved to the end of the inquiry—what professional men appeared for the other parties, as he appeared for O'Connor and M'Robins?

Mr. John Martin said he appeared for Mrs. Sherwood, and merely for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any truth in the allegation made respecting one of the parties for whom Mr. Devitt appeared.

The Coroner observed that he was waiting for the attendance of the medical men, and that when their evidence was taken he thought there would be an end of the matter.

Mr. Devitt then said he wanted to ascertain whether or not the deceased had been, during her confinement in the Marshalsea, put into a room with a lunatic female and left there? He understood that such was the case. He would like to know was that proper treatment for this woman.

The Coroner said they had nothing to do with that question. He would direct the jury to ascertain the cause of this woman's death, and if they were satisfied, from the medical testimony, as to that fact, he would not go into any further inquiry. There was no allegation now that the death of the party resulted from ill-treatment.

Mr. Devitt—I am informed that she was placed in a room with a woman of unsound mind, and, moreover, that for a length of time she was not allowed to procure tea for her own use. Mr. Devitt then insisted upon a re-examination of Mrs. M'Ginty, who was present.

The Coroner then read over the evidence given by her on the last day, and was about to allow her to be examined, when Dr. Barrett arrived, and his evidence was taken first.

Dr. Barrett deposed that he and Surgeon Porter had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Ellen Blake; the surface of the body presented no marks of violence; the only symptoms of decomposition were a slight discolouration of the parietes of the abdomen; on opening the chest there were numerous adhesions of the pleura; we observed also a quantity of bloody serum in the left pleural cavity, being the result of old and recent inflammation; both the lungs, to some extent, were consolidated, especially posteriorly; at the summits they contained numerous small deposits of *pus*; near the surface the heart and large blood-vessels appeared to be in a normal state; the contents of the abdomen presented nothing unusual; on opening the head the vessels on the surface of the brain were found much congested; the substance of the brain was softer than it naturally should be; there was a deposit of *pus* at its basis; having removed the stomach and its contents, about two ounces of turbid fluid were found; the stomach was placed in a jar, carefully sealed, and given in charge to Acting-Inspector Cavanagh, to be offered for analysis; his opinion was that death resulted from disease of the lungs and brain.

To Mr. Devitt—Six months' imprisonment of a woman of Mrs. Blake's age in a debtors' prison would, no doubt, have tended to aggravate the maladies which caused her death, because such confinement was attended with the exclusion of pure air, proper exercise, and mental anxiety; could not say whether her life could have been saved or not had she been liberated when the aggravated symptoms of her disease appeared; did not consider that dragging Mrs. Blake by the hair of the head could have caused her death, nor that it would have had a very important effect upon her disease; had witness been in attendance upon the deceased during her illness, and believed that she could have been liberated, he would have been in favour of an application for that purpose, as it would have been conducive to the restoration of her health.

Mr. Devitt said it was a most unfortunate thing that the state of this woman's health had not been reported to the judges of the Queen's Bench, who, he knew, were most humane and impartial men, and who would certainly have thrown the prison doors open had they got any intimation that the life of the prisoner was in danger.

Mr. John Francis Teeling, Inspector of the Marshalsea, here observed that he understood the deceased was visited by her friends every day, and if they had made any application respecting the health of the deceased, the authorities of the prison would have assisted, and not resisted, any such application. The deceased, during her confinement, had received every treatment which she could have received under her circumstances.

Mr. Devitt here requested that Mr. Teeling should be sworn, which being done, he said, in answer to Mr. Devitt, that, so far as he was aware there had not been any report made to the judges of the Queen's Bench, or to the Clerk of the Crown, in respect to Mrs. Blake's health; he did not exactly know when her sickness commenced, but from the time he saw her first in the prison he observed no change in her health up to the time of her death; she was confined in the pauper department of the prison, and was subject to its regulations; but, although there, she was treated as an hospital patient, and not as an ordinary prisoner; she was treated with the care and diligence usually bestowed upon an invalid, though she was not actually in the hospital, because there were men in it; she was not confined with any woman of unsound mind; a female went to sleep in the same room with the deceased, and she was a little eccentric, but nothing more; never heard that this woman walked in her sleep; never heard that the deceased was torn by the hair of the head, but one day a complaint was made before him, while inspecting the prison, that a prisoner had used insulting language towards her; he directed that both parties should appear before him to give an explanation of the occurrence; but they refused to appear before him; he then went down to them, and, as their manner was rather insulting, he ordered them some punishment; when he had left that part of the prison he heard some noise, and, upon inquiring what it was, Mrs. Blake said that Mrs. Graham had struck her; she was not in the same room with her; did not know whether Mrs. Sherwood ever visited Mrs. Blake; did not know what relationship existed between them; did not hear anything about her being poisoned; parties entering the prison are searched, so that it would be impossible for poison or any deleterious substance to be brought into the prison without being discovered.

Acting-Inspector Cavanagh next deposed as to having brought the stomach of the deceased to Dr. M'Namara, for the purpose of analysis.

Mrs. M'Ginty was then examined by Mr. Devitt, and deposed that at the time of Mrs. Blake's death there was no one residing in her room, but before that Miss Steele was there for about three weeks; witness thought Miss Steele a little eccentric, and, from her superior education and standing, might have thought herself not properly classed by being put with such a person as Mrs. Blake; in that respect, however, there was no distinction in the pauper department; witness had no experience in matters of mental disease, but she thought that Miss Steele might have been in a happier mood had she been better treated; could not say that she was a person of unsound mind; never heard that she was in a lunatic asylum; during Mrs. Blake's confinement there was in her apartment a Mrs. Walker also for a short time; there were at one time four females in the one room; some of them had been in the apartment with Mrs. Blake, and ran away from her, not considering her a comfortable companion.

Mr. Devitt then proceeded to put some questions to this witness, as to her opinion of the effect which the prison treatment would have upon her, to which she replied generally that the woman was treated as she was entitled to, according to the rules of the prison.

The Coroner here remarked that the jury had nothing to do with the inquiry which Mr. Devitt was pursuing; all they had to inquire into was when, where, and how this Mrs. Blake came by her death.

Dr. Porter was then examined, and stated he fully concurred in the correctness of the statement made by Dr. Barrett as to the *post mortem* examination.

Mr. Devitt then made some observations upon the unwarrantableness of the allegation of the deceased being poisoned.

The Coroner said that merely a general allegation to that effect had been made on the former day.

Mr. Martin said that he had suggested, on the former day, the propriety of an analysis being made, and that if it were not made he thought he could produce evidence to show that they would be justified in having an inquiry made into the contents of the stomach; but that, if upon examination thereof, no suspicion of foul play was entertained, then he would not seek to have the inquiry pursued further. He had demanded the analysis, because he wished to have the fullest inquiry into the matter.

The Coroner here requested the majority of the jury to sign a requisition to the effect that they believed the analysis necessary; otherwise, Dr. Macnamara's fee could not be levied upon the county.

A long discussion then took place between the jury and the coroner as to who had directed the analysis to be made.

Mr. Martin said, in reference to this matter, that the police had called upon him and stated that the inquiry before the coroner was merely preliminary to having an analysis made. He did not appear upon the former occasion to tender evidence, but he had suggested an adjournment for the purpose of affording an opportunity to have an analysis of the stomach made.

Acting-Inspector Cavanagh said, he told Mr. Martin that, after the examination of the doctors, if he thought an analysis necessary, it would be made.

The Coroner said, that he would not have held an inquest in the case but for the request of the Police Commissioners. He told them distinctly that his rule was, never to disinter a body unless informations were sworn to warrant him in the belief that criminal proceedings would follow. The commissioners, however, had stated that in their opinion it was better to have an inquest held upon the body in the first instance. They accordingly employed Surgeon Porter to attend upon their behalf, and said that no expense should be spared. He would not have put the county to the expense of the analysis, and he understood, from his connection with the Commissioners, that they would have paid the expense of it. Therefore it was that on the last day he did not ask the jury to sign the requisition to have the analysis made, because he thought he would not not be justified in putting the county to the expense.

Mr. Martin then explained that a letter had been sent by M'Robins to the city coroner, stating that the deceased had been ill treated, and that some inquiry ought to be made into the cause of her death. An inquest, however, was not deemed necessary by the city coroner, from the certificate which he had got from Dr. Benson. The body was then removed from the prison; but, had the inquest been held there, it would have been more convenient, for all the parties to be examined were then upon the spot.

Acting-Inspector Cavanagh said he believed the police had no power to get the stomach analysed without the coroner's approbation.

Mr. Devitt then called upon Acting-Inspector Craven to give his testimony in the matter, and he was proceeding to do so, when Mr. Martin protested against the reception of such evidence. He said it was most improper for any man, acting in a public capacity like a policeman, to disclose the information which he had received, and upon which he acted.

Acting-Inspector Craven said that his object in stating what he knew about the matter was merely to show that the commissioners were justified in their acts.

Mr. Martin said that he had made a communication to the police in a professional manner. In that conversation he had stated facts, but he made it only for the purpose that the police should institute an inquiry into the truth of what he had told them. Any communication he had made to the police was for the purpose of enabling them to make an inquiry into the statements which had been made, and also, thereby, to aid in the administration of justice, so far as this case was concerned. It was quite unusual for a police-officer to give such evidence, and such a course, if pursued, would destroy the efficiency of the police as a body.

Mr. Devitt contended, with great warmth, that the evidence in question was quite admissible, and called upon the coroner to take it.

The Coroner said that in his opinion a police-officer was not bound to disclose in evidence the information upon which he acted. He would not object to Mr. Craven, however, stating what he knew about the matter. He would not control him in that respect, but allow him to act as he thought proper.

After considerable discussion between Mr. Martin and Mr. Devitt,

Acting-Inspector Craven was sworn, and deposed that from the directions of Mr. Superintendent Ryan, he believed Acting-Inspector Cavanagh proceeded to make inquiries; on the following day—viz., the 17th inst.—they went to Mr. Martin's residence, where they saw him; they had a conversation with him respecting the death of Ellen Blake, and, in the course of it, Mr. Martin said he had an indirect communication from a person, whose name was not mentioned, from which he had reason to suspect that the woman met with foul play; that, on the night before her death, a man named O'Connor, a prisoner also, was seen to go into the dispensary at an unusual hour, where he remained for some time, and that he then went into the room occupied by Ellen Blake, where he administered her a draught or dose of medicine, and that she died the next day; Mr. Martin merely said that such was alleged to be the case, and, acting upon the information, as well as the letter of M'Robins, he and Cavanagh had waited upon Mr. Davis, the coroner, and subsequently they then went to the Police Commissioners, when directions were given to hold the inquest.

Acting-Inspector Craven was then examined by Mr. Martin, and said that it was partly by the sanction of their officer that they waited upon Mr. Martin; they, in fact, had suggested that matter to the officer; they went to Mr. Martin to get information from him; he said he had got information from some parties about the matter, but he mentioned no names; he said that he did not know the name of the party who made the communication, but he gave them (the police) the means to find it out; it was, he said, in the discharge of a public duty that he gave this information, and in consequence of it he (witness) made inquiries, the result of which he had in his pocket; Mr. Martin expressed his anxiety to aid the police in seeing that the ends of justice were carried out; he told witness and Cavanagh that his object was merely to have the matter inquired into, as he believed it was necessary; he then said he would leave the matter altogether in the hands of the police; Mr. Martin did not mention the Christian name of Denis O'Connor, but merely O'Connor.

Some discussion next took place between the coroner and jury as to signing the requisition for the analysis so as to enable Dr. Macnamara to be examined, and after some time the jury signed it.

Dr. Macnamara was then sworn, and deposed that he had carefully examined the stomach, for the purpose of discovering whether there was any poison in it, whether vegetable or mineral, but there was no trace or indication of any poison, or other deleterious matter, to be found in it, and nothing to lead to the suspicion that any such substance had been employed for a criminal purpose; he had examined the stomach also with a view of seeing whether purgative medicine had been given to the deceased, which might have the effect of expediting the death of a delicate person, but he found no saline matter in the stomach.

In answer to Mr. Devitt, Dr. Macnamara stated that he did not hold any communication with Mr. Martin, or any other person interested in the case, respecting the result of the analysis; but he had stated it to Acting-Inspector Cavanagh, who told him he was authorised by the coroner to get a general opinion on the matter from him.

At the conclusion of this evidence the room was cleared, and in about a quarter of an hour the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died from old age and natural causes, accelerated by confinement in the Marshalsea, and that there were not the most remote grounds for supposing that she died from poison." The jury also regretted that the inquest should have been held upon such trifling grounds. They also suggested that the Police Commissioners should pay the expense of the analysis, and not the county, as it had been undertaken at their request.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LEIGH.—On Monday afternoon, a fearful accident occurred on the Bolton, Leigh, and Kenyon branch of the London and North Western Railway. The goods train which should have left Atherton station for Liverpool at 2.50 was detained until about 3.55. After the passenger train, which leaves Atherton about 3.40, had passed, a number of platelayers, engaged in repairing the permanent way about a quarter of a mile from Leigh station, took up a rail, not being aware that the goods train was behind time. Before they had time to replace it they saw the goods train descending the incline. The gauger (Samuel Hindley) at once despatched the signal man to warn those in charge of the train of the danger of approaching. The goods train was a very heavy one, consisting of upwards of forty waggons, and drawn by two engines. Five persons conducted it, namely, two engine drivers, two stokers, and one breaksman. They immediately put on the breaks and reversed the engines, but owing to the slippery state of the rails from the recent rains, the deep incline, and the weight of the train, it was found impossible to stop it. The result was that the first engine on reaching the spot where the rail was displaced, was turned over, the second one turning partially upon it, and the waggons piling themselves one over the other into a complete and enormous pyramid. Richard Higginson, driver of the second engine, was killed on the spot, his body being fearfully mutilated, and lying for several hours under the boiler of the engine, with the water and steam playing on it. John Elliott and John Valentine, driver and stoker of the first engine, finding that there was no chance of escape, leaped from their engine, the former sustaining deep laceration of the upper portion of the thigh, and the latter severe contusions. The other stoker and the breaksman escaped with very little injury. Messrs. Bridoake, Anderton, and Evans, surgeons, of Leigh, were promptly in attendance. Telegrams were sent for assistance to get men and materials to clear the line, which was speedily effected.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY.

The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justice of Appeal, and Judge Ball, sat at eleven o'clock, and resumed the hearing of appeals from the Court of Chancery.

Justice v. Wynne.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Lord Chancellor. The petition had been filed to obtain a declaration that the petitioner was entitled to half the amount of a policy of insurance for £400, effected by his father upon his own life, with the British Commercial Insurance Company; and it is also sought for an account of all sums received by the respondent on foot thereof. It appeared that the policy of insurance in question was assigned in November, 1830, to trustees for the benefit of the petitioner and his two sisters. In 1854 the respondent married one of the young ladies, upon which occasion the policy, or a moiety of it, was assigned to him. On the part of the petitioner the case made was that the respondent should be considered as a trustee for him, so far as his interest in the policy was concerned. For the respondent, it was contended that he was intitled to the entire amount of the policy, having given notice to the company, and having received no notice of the alleged deed of 1830.

The Lord Chancellor had ruled that, in his opinion, the balance was in favour of the respondent, and he had accordingly dismissed the petition, with costs.

From this decision the present appeal was brought.

The arguments had not concluded at the rising of the court.

Counsel for the petitioner—Sergeant Sullivan and Mr. Jones. Counsel for the respondent—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Serjeant Lawson, and Mr. O'Brien.

Dodds v. Dodds.

In this case, the particulars of which were reported in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday, their lordships dismissed the appeal from the decree of the Lord Chancellor.

His lordship had declared the construction of the will of a person named George Dodds, who, being entitled to a "a church lease" of certain lands, with a *toties quoties* covenant for renewal, had, by his will dated May, 1847, bequeathed a portion of the lands to his son Robert, and another portion to his son John, directing that, in the event of John dying without male issue, his part of the said land should fall to Robert. John died without male issue. His widow and daughter entered upon possession of the lands held by him, and Robert instituted the suit for the purpose of having them declared trustees for him, and to have a declaration that, at the death of John, he (Robert) became entitled to the land. The question in the case turned upon the construction of the will, and what John derived under it. The appeal had been brought by the respondent from the decision of the Lord Chancellor, which was in favour of the petitioner.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at eleven o'clock.

Exparte Murphy; *re* Trustees of St. Stephen's Hospital, Waterford.

Mr. Harris, in this case, moved the court that Dr. O'Brien, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, should be substituted in the room of Dr. Foran, who had been a trustee of that charity. Due notice had been given to the parties.

Dr. O'Brien consented to act, and the Master of the Rolls said he would make his order in the terms of the motion.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.
(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Judge v. M'Dermott.

The hearing of this case, which was opened on the previous day, was resumed at the sitting of the court. It was an action for breach of warranty. The plaintiff purchased nine bullocks from the defendant at the July fair of Mullingar, and a few days afterwards two of them were found to be affected with lung distemper. The plaintiff alleged that a warranty was given that the cattle were all sound. The defendant denied that he gave any warranty.

The jury found for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., and Palles. Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Battersby, Q.C., Rollestone, Q.C., and Owen.

Cartwright and Curtin v. Rea.

This was an action to recover a sum of £47 8s for goods bargained and sold, and money due on account stated. The plaintiffs are commission agents, residing in Cork, and they sold to the defendant, who lives near the Mill-street station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, a quantity of artificial manure, consisting of three tons of corn manure and three tons of nitrate of phosphate, the price of which amounted to the sum sought to be recovered. The purchase and receipt of the manure were proved by the defendant's letters. There was no defence, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Jellett.

Howard v. Bell.

This was an action for wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff was engaged in the academy of the defendant, Mr. Bell, in this city, as a teacher of modern languages. His contract, he alleged, was at the rate of 40 guineas a year, payable monthly. The defendant insisted that the contract was a hiring by the month, determinable on a month's notice. He dismissed the plaintiff after he had been five months in his employment, paying him his salary to the time of dismissal, and he subsequently lodged four guineas in court as an answer to his action.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Sidney, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. White, attorney. For the defendant—Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and Mr. Purcell. Attorney, Mr. Geoghegan.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of four guineas in addition to the sum lodged in court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and Common Juries.)

Kelly and wife v. Fagan and Harrison.

In this case the plaintiff, who lives in the county Cavan, brought an action against the defendant, of the same place, for assault and false arrest. The facts were stated in the plaintiff's evidence, which appeared in the IRISH TIMES yesterday morning. It appeared from his testimony that, on the 14th July last, plaintiff was returning with his wife after an evening walk, and while passing through Wellesley-street, their attention was attracted by the sound of a voice which seemed to be calling upon persons to come forward. The plaintiff's son after came up with Fagan, who prevented them from passing [illegible] Damages were laid at £500.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with £25 damages, and 6d costs.

Counsel for the plaintiffs—Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., Hamill, and Dowse.

Counsel for the Sub-Sheriff—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney.

Counsel for the defendants—Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., and Mr. Robert Armstrong.

Plant v. Gernon.

This was an action of trover for the alleged conversion of four boxes of eggs, the property of the plaintiff, and which had been seized by the sheriff. The plaintiff, who resides in Cavan, was a trader in eggs for exportation, and it appeared he had purchased certain egg boxes from a party named John Ogle, who is also in the same trade, and against whom an execution had issued for £51 9s 6d. These boxes and others were seized by the sheriff for the debt of Ogle. The plaintiff alleged that he bought them, and that they were his property, and the simple issue was, whether the goods were, in fact, those of the plaintiff. There was a traverse of the cause of action. Damages were laid at £100. There was also an account for money received by defendant for plaintiff's use.

The jury found for the plaintiff the amount claimed.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Dowse. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. T. A. Purcell.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.
(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Armstrong and wife v. Walker.

The further hearing of this case was resumed. The action is one in trespass, brought by the plaintiff to try a right to the lands of Coolacarra. The facts were given in our impression of yesterday. The case had not closed at the rising of the court.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., Mr. Richards, and Mr. J. C. Armstrong. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C.; J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Exham.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The Court continued its sitting in motions yesterday.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re John Byrne.

The insolvent was a cattle dealer, and was opposed by Mr. O'Driscoll for an English railway company, to whom a debt was due for the carriage of cattle. The insolvent on the day of his arrest had three hundred pounds in his pocket, which he handed to his brother, but did not pay the railway company for the carriage of the cattle.

Mr. Levy, for the insolvent, said the three hundred pounds were due to salesmen in Smithfield, to whom the brother was security, and every shilling of it was handed over to them. The insolvent's brother was in court to prove that fact, besides the brother offered all the creditors five shillings in the pound, which they ought to be glad to take.

Judge Lynch said he believed the three hundred pounds had been paid over to the parties to whom it was due, but the railway company had a right to complain. It might be prudent for the creditor to take the five shillings in the pound, but that ought not to prevent the insolvent paying the whole when he could do so.

The case was adjourned to this day, to carry out the composition.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Michael Dunne and his mother, Eliza Dunne, both well known to the police, were brought up in custody of Acting-Inspectors Campbell, Smollen, Magrath, and Doyle, of the G division, and charged by them with stealing from the hall of the house, 13, Merchants'-quay, the property of Messrs. Tyndall and Webb, commission agents, a large bale of goods, which contained 1,500 yards of fancy goods, for ladies' dresses. On the 28th instant the officers were on duty in Golden-lane, when they saw the prisoners go into the house, No. 6, said street, and after remaining there for about half an hour, the officers entered the house and went into the back parlour, where they found the two prisoners sitting, with 1,100 yards of the forementioned goods strewed about the room. On inquiry being made by the police-officer, as to what they were doing, they stated they had come to see a friend; and on inquiry being made as to where they had got the goods, the owner of the house, James Dillon, stated that the prisoners had brought the goods to him for sale, and that he would not purchase it. Ellen Dunne stated, in answer to a question put to her by Inspector Campbell, that she had bought it a few minutes previously from a man in the street, whose name or residence she did not know. The prisoner Michael Dunne stated the same thing, and refused to tell his name or address. On making inquiries at the residence of the Dunnes, 17, Longford-street, one of the children said that some parcels of the same description of goods were left at Mr. Dillon's, 37, Lower Stephen's-street, where about 300 yards were subsequently found by the police-officers. Mr. Dillon identified Michael Dunne as the person who brought it to him for sale. Allen King, of the firm of John James Mair and Davies & Co., 1, South Hanover-street, Glasgow, identifies all the goods by mark, as being those sent by that establishment to Messrs. Tyndall and Webb, of 13, Merchants'-quay, on the 19th instant. Constable Marly identified the prisoners as the persons whom he saw carrying the goods from that place on the evening of the 28th instant, but who took no particular notice of the matter, believing that they were parties belonging to the place. Owing to the great exertions of the police-officers, the case was fully proved, and a large amount of property recovered.—The magistrate sent the prisoner for trial to the City Sessions.

A young man, named John Glynn, was charged with disorderly conduct, by knocking at several hall-doors on the previous evening.—He was fined 1s.

Margaret Murtha was charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel—viz., one gold brooch, one silver brooch, one gold ring, one silver ring, one veil, and a handkerchief, from Margaret Tobin, at 5, Burgh-quay, on the 27th instant.—She was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

Bartholomew Young was charged by 45 B with obstructing the public thoroughfare, by conveying through the streets on a two-wheeled vehicle, several loads of timber beyond the prescribed length, to the danger of the passengers.—He was fined 5s.

THE KILKENNY HUNT.—The meet on Saturday was at the Gowran Railway Station; there was a very good attendance, and a capital good day's sport was enjoyed. A fox was found at once in the Gowran Castle grounds, and after a ring of ten minutes in the demesne, he broke as if for Bishopslough; but after a mile and a half in that direction, he changed his course for Kilfane, and shortly again swerved to the left, and ran within two fields of Glencomb wood, but once more turned as if for Mountloftus. However, when within about a mile of that demesne, he again turned and ran straight back into Gowran, where he succeeded in getting into a drain, and saved his brush. It was a nine miles' run, in 47 minutes, a portion of the time being very fast indeed. The field then trotted to Bishopslough and found, the result being 25 minutes ringing about between the coverts, and evening then being approaching, and as all were well satisfied with the previous sport, they gave up further hunting for the day. On Monday there was an excellent meet at Foyle Bridge, the Queen's County and Tipperary each supplying their quota to the field. They found in Frankfort, and ran over the hills, as if going for the Seven Sisters, but after a time turned and ran through Ballyspellan covert, and on for about a mile in the direction of The Rock; there changed their course again and made for the hamlet of Pike near Foyle; on thence to Foyle-bridge, and there turned and went straight back for Frankfort, and thence over the hills to Ballyspellan, where Reynard was killed in the open, within three fields of the covert, after a run of seven or eight miles, the time being 36 minutes, and the pace fast, and no mistake. They then got on another fox which was on foot, and had a sharp run of 15 minutes into Frankfort, where the earth was open to save the varmint for another day. Nothing could give greater satisfaction than the sport on these occasions; and it was universally conceded that no hounds could go better over a country than the gallant pack which had been followed.

MR. COBDEN AND THE FRENCH TREATY.—Provost Dickson, of Arbroath, has received the following letter from Mr. Cobden:—"Paris, November 15, 1860.—Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter conveying the terms of a resolution passed at a public meeting in Arbroath, presided over by yourself, thanking me for my exertions in arranging the commercial treaty with France. There are few countries in such close proximity so admirably adapted, by the diversity of their productions, for conferring benefits on each other by a free exchange of commodities as France and Scotland; and I have no doubt that the partial removal of Custom-house impediments, by the present reform of the French tariff, will lead to a considerable extension of the commercial intercourse between the industrious community of Forfarshire and the population of this country. In begging you to convey to your neighbours my hearty acknowledgments for their kind approval of my conduct, let me also thank you personally for the kind expressions conveyed in your letter, and I remain, sir, your obedient servant, R. COBDEN.—James A. Dickson, Esq., Provost and Chief Magistrate."

SUICIDE AT THE WAR-OFFICE.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, an act of self-destruction of an extraordinary character was discovered to have been committed on the premises of the War-office, adjoining the Ordnance-office, in Pall-mall, under the following circumstances:—It would seem that amongst the employes engaged in this department of the Government was a man named George Stiller, who has acted as messenger for some time past; he was 47 years of age, and much respected as a good servant. At a few minutes after midnight one of the parties whose duty it is to inspect the premises at night proceeded to that part of the building known as the Lower Bookroom, and there found the unfortunate man Stiller suspended from one of the shelves of a large bookcase. An alarm was at once raised, and the body was cut down, and every means used to restore animation, but without avail, and on the arrival of Dr. Miller, of King-street, St. James', that gentleman declared life to be quite extinct, and gave his opinion that the man had been dead some four or five hours. The peculiarity of the unfortunate case is that the deceased was suspended by the neck with a very thin piece of string, the other end of which was tied round one of the shelves of the bookcase and passed through an opening at the back, used for the purpose of brushing the dust out. At present no cause can be assigned for the commission of the act.

FRENCH AID FOR THE POPE.—The *Siecle* says:—"We are well persuaded that all the money collected in France goes to Rome. We do not for a moment suspect the probity of the collectors; but since the Bishop of Orleans so well relates his little tales, he must allow us to give one in our turn. The Prince of a not very warlike people had a mania for soldiers, just as the Bishop of Orleans has for St. Peter's pence. He caused several regiments to be formed, all newly clothed, and held a solemn review, at which every one admired the fine troops. The father of the Prince, however, who was a man experience, did not share in the general admiration. On being asked the reason of this, he replied, 'It is because I do not see that any means has been found for preventing all these fine-looking soldiers from running away when they shall be attacked.' Now, we are just like the father of the prince. We read the pastoral letter on the subject of St. Peter's pence, [illegible] Bishop of Orleans found any means of [illegible] the Roman administration and its finances? Will not all that has been collected fall uselessly into the gulf of ruinous squander? What use has been made of what has been already sent? Have the millions given and the millions lent benefited the situation of the Roman Government by one centime? Will any future gifts or loans be of any great advantage to it? We do not exactly know the number of the poor in the diocese of Orleans; but supposing that diocese to have furnished 118,000fr., like the diocese of Ghent, that sum might have supplied at least 4,000 families with fuel for the winter. Does the Bishop of Orleans understand this word for the winter to 4,000 poor families?—4,000 families to be perhaps without fire for the winter, in order that the cardinals may have a little more warmth and comfort in their magnificent palaces. This is why our ancient kings so frequently issued so many ordinances to prevent French money being sent to Rome. They well knew that it was the money of the poor that went in this way, and they wished to keep it for them."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Persons covered with sores objects loathsome to the sight, who, in the words of the poet, were "the mere despair of surgery," and who themselves felt that they had nothing to look forward to but the grave—poor wretches who had been ejected from hospitals as utterly incurable—have, at last been restored to good looks, to good health, and perfect happiness by the joint agency of Holloway's world-renowned Pills and Ointment. No patient need be disheartened though half eaten up with ulcerous sores, who has these marvellous remedies within his reach. The Pills rapidly purify the blood and improve the constitution, while this benign and powerful Ointment is healing every sore.

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BIRTHS.

Butler—November 26, at 22, Lower Mount-street, the wife of Wm. Butler, Esq., Park, County Tipperary, of a daughter.

Gibson—November 24, at Wateringbury, Kent, the wife of Captain Gibson, 49th Regiment, of a son.

Jolliffe—November 26, at 16, Strathan-street, Lady Agnes Hylton Jolliffe, of a daughter.

Russell—November 27, at 32, Mountjoy-square, the wife of John Russell, Esq., of a son.

St. Clair—Nov. 23, at Williamstown, the wife of Captain St. Clair, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Branscombe and Bigwood—On the 27th instant, at St. George's Church, Brandon-hill, by the Rev. R. F. Rorrer, William Branscombe, of Melbourne, to Emma, second daughter of Mr. James Bigwood, of Bristol.

Hesketh and FitzMaurice.—On the 27th instant, at Anerley Church, Norwood, William Reginald Hesketh, Esq., son of Lt. H. B. Hesketh, Esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire, to Agnes Emily Isabella FitzMaurice, eldest daughter of Major the Hon. W. E. FitzMaurice, of 12, Hyde-park-gate.

DEATHS.

Atkinson—At 9, Rutland-square East, Dublin, November 26, Thomas J. Atkinson, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 31st Regiment, aged 33 years.

Blake—27th inst., at Dawson-street, Dublin, Charles Henry Blake, only son of D. F. Blake, Norfolk-square, Brighton, and grandson of the late Charles Blake, Esq., of Merlin Park, co. Galway, Ireland, aged 24 years.

Evans—On the 17th November, at 39, High-street, of water on the brain, William George, the beloved child of Mr. George Evans, Bank of Ireland, aged 10 months.

Halahan—Nov. 22, in Guernsey, John Wallen Halahan, Esq., M.D., late Inspector General Ordnance Medical Department.

Harte—At her residence, Gloucester-place, Esther, relict of the late Stephen Harte, Esq., in the 79th year of her age.

Rogers—At 95, Lower Mecklenburg-street, Miss Elizabeth Rogers, aged 72 years.

Trimlestown—November 25, at Stanton Lacy House, Ludlow Alicia, Dowager Lady Trimlestown, aged 87.

White—November 27, in his 73rd year, James White, at his residence, Rathgar, county Dublin, formerly of Upper Sackville-street, city of Dublin, rejoicing in hope.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—ARRIVED—Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods—22 colliers.

SAILED—Herald, Glasgow, goods; Duke of Cornwall, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Iron Duke, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. 29.
Morning, 11h 41m. | Evening, 11h 42m.

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